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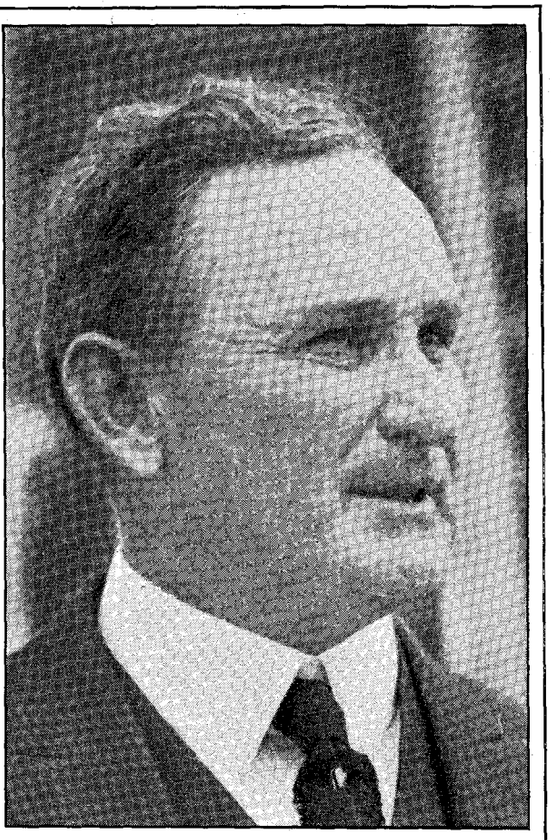
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

A BIG ANTI-TARIFF TWISTER ON THE HORIZON

WILL THE ENRAGED REPUBLICAN FARMERS of the corn belt and the hostile Democrats of the corn belt raise a political tornado that will overthrow the tariff wall, the bulwark of the Republican citadel? The Democratic leader in the Senate dramatically invites such a coalition of political forces, and the observers of the press discuss with ten[illegible]est the chances that the [illegible]vitation will be accepted. "L[illegible]ocratic leaders have decided to make the tariff their paramount issue from now on until the Presidential election in 1928," says Carter Field in a Washington dispatch to the Republican New York *Herald Tribune;* and other correspondents report the rumble of political thunder from the agricultural West that tells of the gathering of an antitariff storm in that normally Republican section. In a recent speech on the agricultural bill, Senator Cummins (Rep.), of Iowa, who recently lost the Senatorial primary battle, said: "As surely as you defeat this bill on the ground that the American agriculturists ought to sell their products as cheaply at home as they are compelled to sell abroad, just so surely the whole policy of protection is doomed to absolute extinction." And in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) Arthur Sears Henning tells of a growing spirit of rebellion in the corn belt against the heads of the Coolidge Administration "for their refusal to countenance legislation subsidizing agriculture, while standing pat on the subsidizing of the manufacturing industry by the protective tariff." To quote Mr. Henning further:



"TEAR DOWN THE TARIFF WALL!"

Urges Senator Joseph Taylor Robinson, minority leader in the Upper Chamber. To this end he proposes a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Western Republicans. Some think that his proposal defines the paramount issue of the coming Congressional and Presidential campaigns.

"Corn-belt spokesmen, accepting the Administration attitude as Eastern defiance of the demands of the agricultural West for the privilege of price-raising accorded manufacturing, sounded a call to arms to revise the tariff, by boosting the protection of farm products and lowering the protection of commodities consumed on the farm. They are ready to lead a revolt in the Republican party against Eastern domination, which may be expected to materialize in the return in November of Senators and Congressmen committed to tariff readjustment in the next Congress, and in opposition to the renomination of President Coolidge in 1928."

Quick to seize upon the issue presented by the break between the Administration and the corn belt, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the Senate, made his famous coalition appeal in the following words:

"We have heard it whispered, and said in the open, that if the farmers of the Northwest could not become a part of the plunder system, they would destroy that system. We have heard much talk of coalitions. I am going to propose here and now a coalition. I am going to suggest that the Democrats, who, in good faith, believe in reducing the tariff to an approximate competitive basis, join hands with the representatives of the Northwest and tear down this tariff wall."

This appeal is widely regarded as the opening gun of a major offensive against the present Republican tariff law, which was enacted in 1922, and which, whatever its defects and virtues, has broken all records as a revenue producer. Senator Robinson did not speak purely on his own responsibility, but after "a very serious conference of Democratic leaders." And when he spoke, we are told, "he strode up and down the Senate chamber pounding his fists and employing thunderous tones," urging tariff reduction as the only genuine road to farm relief. In the course of his appeal he quoted a statement of Senator Norbeck, Republican of South Dakota, to the effect that if the farmers did not get their share of protection under the tariff, "they would tear down the tariff wall as Samson had torn down the pillars of the temple."

According to Carter Field, one motive behind this move by the Democrats is the hope that the tariff issue will supersede and eclipse the more dangerous wet and dry issue. To quote further from Mr. Field's *Herald Tribune* dispatch:

"A drive on the tariff, however, has the merit to their eyes not only of possibly winning in the corn belt, where there are many electoral votes to be gathered, but also of forcing the wet

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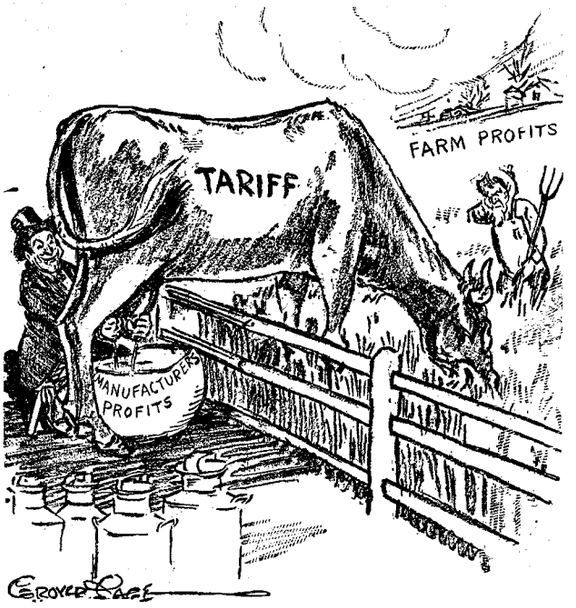

PROFIT AND LOSS
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Northeastern Democracy to get in line, for, despite the differences on many other issues, the Democrats of the North and East have actually been far more sincere in their desire for low tariff duties than the Democrats of the South and West.

"In the South, Democrat leaders have grown rather friendly to some of the tariff schedules, as the industrialism of that section has increased, while in the West agricultural products, notably wool in the Northern Rocky Mountain States, beet-sugar in Colorado and Utah, lemons, prunes, nuts and raisins in California, have made pretty strong protectionists of such men as Kendrick, of Wyoming; Taylor, of Colorado; King, of Utah, and Phelan, of California.

"The radical group stands squarely for revision of the tariff. Senator La Follette led the fight against the Fordney-McCumber bill when it was being put through Congress. Norris, Borah and other Progressives followed him and voted against the bill as a whole after being defeated on most of the schedules.

"So that the Democrats figure they would not have to win actual control of either the House or Senate in order to pass a new tariff bill in the next Congress. They count on the radicals to give them enough votes not only to make a majority in each house, but also to offset any defections they may have in their own party, such, for instance, as the Louisiana and beet-sugar State members on the sugar schedule; Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, on the wool schedule, etc."

"There is no doubt about it, a great storm is gathering in the prairie West against the present tariff," declares the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), which reminds us that hitherto "that part of the West has been signally faithful to a high tariff." If the Western farmers decide to make breaches in the tariff wall so that they can buy, as they sell, in the cheapest market, "it will mean a tariff revolution," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). And still another independent paper, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, has this to say in approval of the proposed coalition: "Here is presented an eminently sound suggestion, and one that would, if accepted in good faith and acted upon with vigor and sanity, do more for the farmer, and, for that matter, for the nation, than all the other plans of late under serious consideration put together."

Democratic papers are, in the main, sympathetic to Senator Robinson's proposal, even when they express doubt about the response of the Western insurgents. "The Democratic party can be more nearly united upon a moderate tariff than upon any other issue before the American people," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, which thinks that "political sagacity demands that this be made the big feature of the 1928 campaign, and that more controversial questions be subordinated to it." To quote this Democratic daily further:

"The policy of protection, in which Mr. Coolidge is an extremist, has, like the fictitious Frankenstein, been creating in the West a monster which will destroy it, and which is already giving some indications of its temper. The protectionists assured the farmers that they were benefited by the fiscal system devised for the benefit of the manufacturers. They believed what they were told. Sixty years ago they were raising a good deal of wool and demanded its protection. The manufacturers of woolens didn't like this, but they and the farmers got together on a treaty of peace that the manufacturers should have all the duty they could get, provided the farmers got what they regarded as a sufficient duty on wool. Other farm crops did not admit of tariff benefits because they were in excess of domestic needs and were exported, and wool has almost dropt out of general farming.

"But when wheat went below $1 in Chicago, and pretty much everything the farmer had to buy was seriously enhanced in price by the Fordney-McCumber tariff, the farmers woke up to the fact that they had been imposed on. The tariff cost them a lot and brought in very little money to them. During the past year the farmers have been demanding that some way shall be found of fitting the protective principle to their needs. In the last three years there have been many expressions from farm papers and farm bureaus indicating a complete disbelief in the notion that the farmers benefit by the protection of manufacturers. They have been demanding more and more loudly that a protective system shall be devised for their benefit, or that the protection of manufacturers shall be reduced so that the farmers won't be burdened. Over and over again the spokesmen of the farmers have declared that they have to buy in a closed and sell in an open market, and they must get higher prices, or the prices they pay must be reduced. The tariff wall must be extended to enclose them, or they will see that the wall around the manufacturers is greatly reduced.

"The tariff principle can not be applied to agriculture; therefore protection must be knocked out."

The anti-tariff coalition suggested by the Arkansas Senator is the best way out of his difficulties for the farmer, agrees the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, in which we read:

"This would be good political strategy for the Democrats, but the proposed fusion is sound public policy. As the discussion of farm-relief legislation proceeds the truth is steadily being

"JUST AS EE-EASY!"
—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

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"HEADS I WIN. TAILS YOU LOSE"

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

driven home that most of the essential objections to the subsidy demanded for the farmers by the Haugen bill apply to the tariff.

"The Haugen bill would put the Government in business. So does the tariff.

"The Haugen bill would be class legislation. So is the tariff.

"The Haugen bill would compel the American consumer to pay higher prices for home-grown foodstuffs than the foreigner pays. The tariff does precisely that on manufactured products.

"The Haugen bill would be an amplification of the tariff, or an extension of the subsidy system, in order to include the farmer. That, of course, is one way to put the farmer on a fifty-fifty basis with the protected manufacturer. But it would make the ultimate consumer a goatier goat; it would send the cost of living soaring.

"The proper remedy is not more subsidy, but less subsidy; not more tariff, but less tariff; not more class legislation, but less class legislation.

"The farmers have a just grievance and a wrong solution. The proper allies are the consumers, not the beneficiaries of special privilege."

Turning to the Republican press, we find plenty of criticism of Senator Robinson's plan. In Michigan the Grand Rapids *Herald* characterizes it as a proposal to bring about the prosperity of the farmer by destroying the prosperity of the country as a whole—in other words, to help the farmer by destroying his market. This it calls "an insult to agrarian common sense." "For the Congressional representatives of the wheat growers to combine with the Democrats in an attack on the protective tariff would be, if they were successful, the most disastrous thing that could happen to the wheat-growing country," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which goes on to say:

"It is one of the elementary truths in the economic history of the country that the development of industries in the East made possible the development of the agricultural West. It sent the farmers of the East to populate the prairies, which, in the fulsome language of the time, needed only to be tickled with a hoe to laugh with a harvest.

"The development of the other resources of the country has produced buyers for the food raised on the farms. And the demand for manufactured products is so great that factories are rising in the States that were once wholly agricultural. And wherever a factory goes up, whether in a Democratic or in a Republican community, believers in the protective tariff increase with great rapidity. The South was once enthusiastic for free trade, but now even those Democrats in Congress who talk free-trade theory vote for the protection of the industries of their States.

"In view of these well-known facts, it is inconceivable that any one save in a mood of desperation could assume that the Western farmers would combine with the few free-trade Democrats in an effort to impoverish themselves by impoverishing their best customers. It will be illuminating, however, to watch the reaction in the West and the South to Senator Robinson's proposal for a coalition between the disgruntled of one party and the academic theorists of the other."

"The farmers have a monopoly of the American market by virtue of the tariff, and that is worth a thousand times more than any other market," says the Washington *Post*, which deplores the "hysterical" talk of overthrowing the tariff wall. And in the New York *Herald Tribune* we read:

"Senator Robinson's appeal for a Southern-Western anti-tariff alliance echoes the illusions of the past. Such an alliance was feasible in the days of the Populist agitation, when both West and South felt that they had a common ground to stand on in fighting for cheaper manufactured imports. The economic and industrial changes of the last thirty years have destroyed the sectional alinement between the East, on the one hand, and the West and the South, on the other, and have, in fact, emphasized more and more the diversity of interest between the cotton grower and the grain grower.

"The Haugen bill, a purely political conception, was demolished by Secretary Mellon's exposure of its economic fallacies. Senator Robinson now comes forward with a proposition which is even more illogical. The wheat growers have a tariff and are benefited by it to the extent that no foreign wheat grower can enter our market in years when there is no domestic overproduction except by paying the full tariff duty. That is all any producer can reasonably ask of the protective system.

"What the Arkansas Senator invites the Western grain grower to do is to surrender this protection to his own crop and to assist in tearing down the protection given to other American industries. American industry as a whole is to be crippled and the productive and purchasing power of the American people is to be lowered simply to equalize industries which suffer from overproduction and those which do not suffer from it.

"The Robinson remedy would aggravate instead of cure the grain farmer's ills. These have nothing to do with protection or its operations. They result from surplus output and imperfect marketing conditions."

"NOW, BY HECK—!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

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MAKING OUR DOLLARS SWEAT

WASTE AND WASHINGTON may not be so closely identified in the public mind if Director Lord of the National Budget keeps on telling how careful the government bureaus are now with the spending of the taxpayer's money. His motto now is: "We must make each dollar sweat," and he lets us in on the technique of the sweating process. It seems that a certain bureau wanted $35,000 worth of filing equipment. In the old days, before there was any Budget Bureau or "Coolidge economy," somebody would have gone right out and spent the $35,000. But the request was handled by an official imbued with the new spirit. Before buying he went looking around for surplus equipment. "File cases scattered throughout the department were relieved of such illegitimate contents as paper and envelops, copies of old periodicals, soiled hand towels, ragged sleeve protectors, obsolete calendars, discarded vanity cases, disreputable rubbers, shabby relics of whisk brooms, abandoned pipes and battered dating stamps, forgotten milk bottles, rusty mouse-traps, and other nondescript articles, which, if they had legitimate place, were not occupying it." By using this equipment and putting up a little cheap shelving, the "constructive economist" in question, according to Director Lord, "satisfactorily answered that $35,000 call with a $3,974 expenditure." This is the sort of thing in a small way that President Coolidge means by "constructive economy," and it wins golden words throughout the press, albeit there are some mutterings over his announced reluctance to consider more tax-reduction in the immediate future. The President's budget speech, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "constitutes an assurance to the country that his campaign for constructive economy will continue full steam ahead." There can be no doubt, says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that it is an excellent thing for the nation to have a President who has tried and intends to hold the purse strings tight," altho the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* is only confirmed in its conviction that "there is nothing whatever in Republican pretenses of economy except as the ending of the war, the payment of war expenses, and the settlement of war accounts has necessarily reduced the expenses of the nation."

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WHAT A TIME THEY WOULD HAVE IF IT WASN'T FOR THAT FENCE

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

It was a gala occasion, writes the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent, when the President and the Director of the National Budget appeared at the thrift celebration "in which towering totals and the doctrine of constructive economy—the watchword of the Coolidge Administration—were set to the music of the United States Navy Band." There were more than 1,500 Federal officials and guests present, to say nothing of the thousands who were listening in by radio. The occasion, as the Hartford *Times* notes, was the eleventh regular meeting on June 21 of "the business organization of the Government." This, we are told, is composed of "the President, the Director of the Budget, the Bureau of Efficiency, the chief clerks of the various departments, including the Treasury, and representatives from the appropriations committees of Congress, all working together herein as a sort of voluntary junta for revolutionary savings, but dependent, notwithstanding, for the success of their efforts, upon the cooperation rather than the obedience of the departments and Congress itself."

General Lord, who speaks of the operation of the budget system as "the greatest thrift crusade in history," called attention to the way public expenditures have been held down and public debt decreased, during the past five years under the new system. As his figures are tabulated in the New York *World:*

Year	*Expenditures*	*Public Debt*
1922.....	$3,795,302,499	$22,964,000,000
1923.....	3,697,478,020	22,350,000,000
1924.....	3,506,677,715	21,251,000,000
1925.....	3,529,443,446	20,516,000,000
1926 (Est.)..	3,618,675,186	19,680,000,000

After analyzing this record, General Lord had a word to say about the future:

"For some months we were sorely troubled about 1927.

"Fear of a deficit faded away before hope of a surplus. To-day we see possibility of a surplus of not less than $185,000,000 for 1927.

"And what about 1928? The President has stated that the estimates of appropriations for the budget for 1928 shall not exceed $3,200,000,000. This does not include tax refunds and excludes also certain other indeterminate items. It would require a more sanguine person than the speaker to find in this maximum established by the Chief Executive warrant for any expansion of Federal activities. To be candid, it looks rather more like reduction. It does not contemplate for 1928 an increase in expenditure over the limit set for 1927."

One way the Government is saving money is by reducing its pay-roll, according to General Lord:

"November 11, 1918—Armistice Day—we had 656,672 employees in the Federal executive civil service, exclusive of the Postal Service. April 30, 1926, we had 246,419 people on the roll, a reduction of 410,253 employees at an annual saving of $738,000,000."

The Government intends to save more money on the pay-roll, not by dropping any one, but "through the simple device of not filling all the vacancies that occur." Also, officials will be saving money by paying bills promptly and taking advantage of discounts; "since 1920, money saved to the Government in discounts of record totals $2,231,505.33." Money is being saved by the curtailment of free distribution of Government publications, by coordination of motor transportation, and by such economies as that described in the opening paragraph.

In his speech introducing General Lord on this occasion, President Coolidge declared: "We are not striving to save the dollar simply to save it. Rather do we approach it from the other side

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and save the dollar for the good that it will bring to the people whom we serve." He reminded the assembled officials that "every dollar that has been applied to the reduction of the public debt has saved the people of this nation and the generations to come at least four cents per year in interest." Reviewing the figures already tabulated, President Coolidge points out that since 1921, interest charges on the debt have been cut down from more than a billion dollars to approximately $806,000,000, and that taxation ha been reduced from $54.14 per capita to $27.28—this not including the last tax-reduction law. Turning to the much debated point of further tax-reduction, the President said:

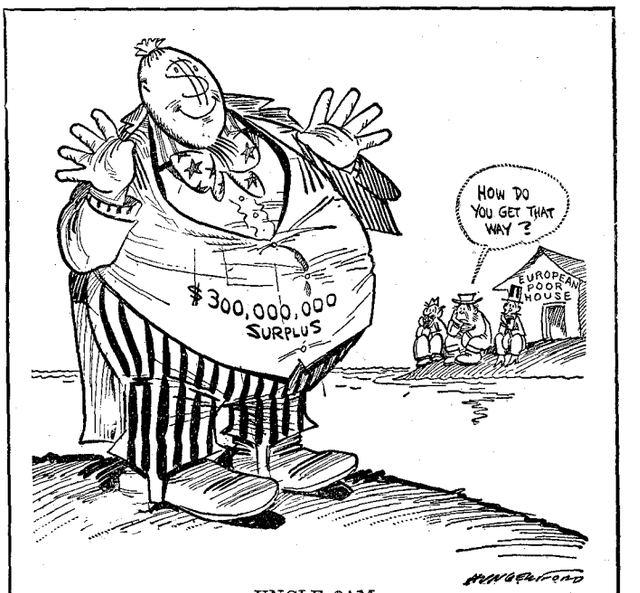
"The question is on the lips of many as to whether there is prospect of another tax-reduction in the near future. I think the answer to this question should be delayed until we know definitely the revenue-producing ability of the present revenue act. The estimate to-day is that we will close the current fiscal year with a surplus of about $390,000,000. This can not be safely considered as an indication of what revenue the present law will give. Our revenue this year from income and profits tax includes about $350,000,000 of back taxes, most of which accrued in years prior to 1920. We do not anticipate such accrual of back taxes in the future.

"It would be unfortunate to raise hopes of further tax relief until we are sure that the state of our finances justifies it. There is no such surety to-day."

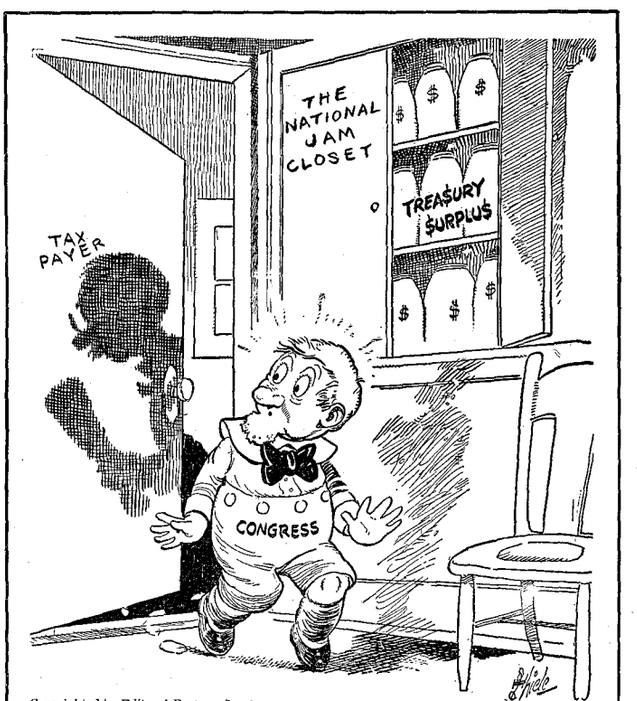
For the fiscal year beginning this month, President Coolidge expects "a margin of $185,000,000 of revenues over expenditures," and "a surplus of only $185,000,000 in a business involving an annual expenditure in excess of three-and-one-half billions of dollars is far from being a safe margin." When it comes to the next fiscal year, ending in 1928, President Coolidge hopes that expenditures can be kept down to $3,200,000,000 and a preliminary estimate for that year "indicates a surplus of only $20,000,000, which is negligible, and may easily be converted into a deficit." While the President admits that this is looking at the dark side of the picture, he thinks that such an attitude is essential to the avoidance of financial disaster.

The spirit of this speech commends it to the New York *Times:*

"It is as if Mr. Coolidge before composing his budget speech had read over the sayings of *Poor Richard* and had dipt again into the severe practicalities of the 'New England Primer.' Tho the country is at present flourishing like a green bay tree, the President warns it that reckless extravagance may cause withering and rotting. He is as far as possible from even hinting that we have much goods laid up for many years, and that we may take our ease, eat, drink and be merry. To the President's mind a time of abundant resources is the very one to talk of saving, of paying off debts, of providing for the future when revenues may shrink."



UNCLE $AM
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun.*



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WIL-L-LEE!
—Thiele for the Editors' Feature Service.

Revealed in this speech is "the Coolidge understanding of the great governmental need of the times," in the opinion of the Boston *News Bureau.* The President's conclusion that it is just as well to go slowly about tax reduction is heartily approved by such representative dailies as *The Wall Street Journal,* New York *Journal of Commerce,* New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), New York *World* (Dem.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), Syracuse *Journal* (Ind.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), and Los Angeles *Express* (Rep.). But another group of papers, including the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), Newark *News* (Ind.), Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), feel that tax reduction may confidently be expected in the near future. "Tax reduction on the incomes received during the calendar year of 1927 and effective with the payments to be made in March, 1928, may be considered almost a certainty," declares David Lawrence in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun.* He points out that Treasury estimates of surpluses have always been very conservative and so "it would not be surprizing if there were another $350,000,000 surplus in June, 1927." According to Mr. Lawrence:

"This would mean certain tax revision at the session of Congress beginning in December, 1927, and the pressure to make the reduction effective with payments in March, 1928, would be much the same as it was last February.

"Besides, 1928 is a Presidential year, and if there is a possible chance for the Republican majority to go to the country with a record of another substantial tax reduction, no politically-minded leader would miss the opportunity. So, all things being equal—business conditions and Congressional economy particularly—the American people can be expecting another tax reduction on the money they take in beginning January 1 next."

In Congress, says another correspondent, Charles Michelson of the New York *World,* they "have no more doubt at this time that there will be another tax-reduction bill before the election in 1928 than they have if Mr. Coolidge is a candidate for another term." Democrats, according to the dispatches, are also preparing for a tax-cut drive in the next session of Congress.

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A FEW OF THE 14,441,590 VOTERS WHO FAVORED CONFISCATING THE PROPERTY OF GERMANY'S FORMER RULERS

THE KAISER'S CASTLES STILL HIS

THE SPECTER OF BOLSHEVISM, cleverly injected into the last hours of Germany's first referendum under the Republican Constitution, held to decide the question of confiscating the property of the former Kaiser and other German rulers, is credited by foreign correspondents with having defeated the attempt of Socialists and Communists to dispossess the former rulers of the German Empire. The German people, however widely divided they might be over the claims of their former rulers, says a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times*, "apparently feared that such dispossession would be followed by the seizure of all private property and its nationalization, according to the Communist recipe." Now that this vast plebiscite is over, it is expected that Germany will adopt a middle course, and rush through the Reichstag a compromise bill to settle the claims of the Hohenzollerns and others as soon as possible. Meanwhile, Germany's action in defeating the "confiscationists" appeals to a large number of our editors as "another token of her good sense and stability," to quote the New York *World*.

One of the strange things about the German referendum is that, while the vote in favor of expropriating without compensation the property of Germany's former rulers was 27 to 1, the proposal was beaten because a majority of the voters stayed away from the polls. Under the German Constitution a majority of the qualified voters must cast ballots in order to make a decision valid. According to the last Presidential election, there are less than 40,000,000 eligible voters in the Reich. In the recent plebiscite but 15,685,719 votes were cast, we are told in foreign dispatches. Of that number, 14,441,590 voted for expropriation, and 584,723 against it. The remainder of the ballots were void. To quote the *Times* correspondent at the German capital:

"The Communists and Socialists were solidly for confiscation. The People's party, the Nationalists and other parties of the Right were against it. While the Center was allegedly against confiscation, the leaders of the party were half-hearted in their stand. Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and certain other States were reported to be strongly against confiscation, while in large industrial centers where the radical parties were strong the voters were understood to be in favor of it.

"If the measure had succeeded, four Kings, six Grand Dukes, five Dukes, seven Princes and their respective dynasties would have lost properties valued at 3,000,000,000 marks.

"To-day the Communists are saying that the fight has just begun, and that an army of nearly 15,000,000 voters is a formidable one with which to continue the struggle against autocracy and capitalism. They blame the Socialists, their allies in this battle, for their defeat."

In any event, concludes the New York *World*, "German monarchy is dead. When nearly 15,000,000 German voters approve the seizure of royal property, and when those who oppose such seizure do not dare vote, there is little danger that the call for the return of the old régime will be heeded." "The monarchists will find little satisfaction in the plebiscite figures," agrees the Providence *Bulletin*, and the Berlin correspondent of the United Press sees in the poll "an indication of a deep spirit of opposition to the old régime—a renewed assurance that no attempt will be made to restore the monarchy in Germany."

The Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, on the other hand, finds it "difficult to see just how one is going to draw a definite conclusion from the plebiscite figures." Continues this paper:

"Apparently the battle between the monarchy and the republic is far from an end in Germany. Obviously that general question is paramount in the minds of the militarists who have not given up hope. With the Kaiser at Doorn, always waiting and always hopeful, and with an increasing group of old monarchists getting into control of the new Germany, the world will watch with close scrutiny the political developments of Central Europe. Time effaces the bitterness, the memories of the war-driven German people, but leaves the glamour of old days of Germany's power. It is well to remember that, excepting for a short period of despair, the happy memories of this generation in Germany are associated with the Empire and the Kaiser; that the memories of poverty, privation, financial crashings, skimpings and bitterness are connected with the new régime."

As to whether the property of the Hohenzollerns and other ex-rulers of the German Empire should be seized, American editors seem to be evenly divided. "Except as a punishment for cause, ordered by the courts, such a proceeding is repugnant to the property theories of every modern State except Soviet Russia," maintains the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* reminds us that—

"If the German Republic is in danger, it is from this Communistic, Socialistic movement aimed at the rights of private property. If the royal lands be declared confiscate by popular vote, it would be only a step to vote the seizure of all other property and set up a régime similar to that in Russia. Because the estates are held by ousted rulers does not affect the fundamental principles of law and equity, and even dictators, except those of the anarchistic type, recognize the fact that private property must be secure."

Other American editors, however, say the average German citizen, impoverished by the war, does not see why the princely families should fare so much better in the matter of pensions and property. Certainly, thinks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "Americans, with their pronounced contempt for the Hohenzollerns, would have shed no tears if the recent referendum had gone against them." According to this Northwestern daily:

"The German citizens who are trying to confiscate the property of Germany's former rulers maintain that the property in question never was personal property. They insist that the property at all times was the property of the State, and merely

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held in trust by the German princes. Whatever standing such a view would be given in a court of law, there is a good deal of common sense to commend it. Certainly the German people bought and paid for the palaces, castles and so forth which were occupied by the German princes. No one would dream of maintaining that the White House should be considered the personal property of Mr. Taft merely because he lived in it for a term of four years. And, in one sense, if he were to ask the American people to pay him a sum equal to the present value of the White House, his position would not be unlike the position of the former German princes.

"Historically, there are no certain precedents which determine the property rights of deposed princes. Indeed, historically, deposed princes are, on the whole, lucky to get out of their countries alive. The Hohenzollerns and their brother former princes must depend, in the last analysis, on the amount of good-will they built up for themselves. If the bulk of the Germans feel indulgently inclined toward them, they will fare pretty well; if not, they will fare less well."

A CLEAN BILL FOR "WAR GRAFTERS"

THE WAR-FRAUD SCANDALS of 1920-1922 have received their death-blow. In the latter year Attorney-General Daugherty announced that indictments had been prepared in 276 cases of graft and profiteering, and declared in a statement that despoilers of the Government "should be made to disgorge the unholy profits of their treasonable conduct." Mr. Daugherty asked for an additional appropriation of half a million dollars to prosecute war grafters—and got it. At that time Congress looked upon this appropriation as a good investment. Previous to this, during the Wilson-Harding campaign of 1920, there had been an investigation of war-fraud charges, and this was widely criticized at the time by the Democratic press as an attempt to "smear mud" over the Wilson Administration. In any event, nothing apparently was "turned up" and Mr. Daugherty received a sound rating during the Congressional campaign of 1922 for having accomplished little or nothing in his fourteen-months' fight against war grafters.

While matters were at this stage one James Cameron was appointed Director of Investigation and Accounts of the War Department. According to the Democratic New York *World:*

"It had been the hope of Congress that his investigation would bring out some excellent campaign material, but that hope has been disappointed.

"The net result of the prolonged investigation is utterly to refute the rumors of mismanagement and graft, and to establish the fact that the Word War was administered with a greater degree of honesty and efficiency than any other conflict in which this country has ever engaged. It is a tribute to the Wilson Administration."

"This has all been recognized by the impartial for a long time," asserts the independent Newark *News*, which thinks Mr. Cameron's statement, submitted with his resignation recently, "should help kill the charges of fraud that were brought forward, partly out of partizanship, in the years immediately following the war." Said Mr. Cameron, in part:

"The many competent thousands who had had charge of the government business in preparing for and during the war left the Government high and dry practically on the minute the Armistice was signed, leaving the task of liquidation in many instances to men having little experience and knowledge of the work.

"Many of the agents representing the Government in these transactions were not business men. The contractors, on the other side, were live and clever traders. Out of the thousands of settlements there were, of course, many hard bargains driven. In many of the formal contracts, discretionary power was vested in the division chiefs to add, in event of cancellation by the Government, such sums of money as the division chiefs felt would compensate the contractor.

"The magnitude of the undertaking forced these executive officers to complete this task by delegation to subordinate officers. It could be accomplished in no other way. It was inevitable that overpayments, running in the aggregate to many millions, were made, not fraudulently, but growing out of the haste to complete the work.

"After four years of research work in the War Transactions Section under three Attorney-Generals, however, it is a happy comment indeed to add that there were so few instances of deliberate attempt to cheat and defraud the Government of the United States by the contractors who furnished materials and supplies to carry on the war."

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A $2,500,000-A-YEAR MAN

Judged by the amount he has saved the Government, as Director of Investigation and Accounts of the War Department, and not by his annual salary of $18,000, James Cameron is a $2,500,000-a-year man, for in the last four years he has recovered from war contractors the tidy sum of $10,000,000.

Mr. Cameron, notes the Boston *Herald* (Ind., Rep.), "has examined, or caused to be examined, some 200,000 war contracts, running into billions, and nothing of incompetence or indifference has ever been detected in his work." As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks:

"He has run down trail after trail. He has recovered millions, but the worst he is able to say about the condition was that it was caused by incompetent government employees, on one side, and live and clever traders among the contractors, on the other.

"Even at this date, when all the major fraud prosecutions of the Government have failed in the courts, such an announcement will prove surprizing to the citizens. It has become a universal belief that countless millions of dollars raised for the conduct of the war were wasted—and that a large part of that waste went to enrich the pockets of conscienceless grafters and thieves inside and outside the service of the Government."

War, we are reminded by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "always offers special opportunities for the corruption of officials and the plunder of the Treasury through dishonest contracts." Yet, points out this Massachusetts daily:

"The Administration of the late President Woodrow Wilson was evidently the freest from corruption of any Administration in American history. Under Wilson was fought the greatest of the country's wars. The Wilson Administration handled billions where the McKinley Administration in the Spanish War, or even the Lincoln Administration in the Civil War, handled millions."

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THE PRESIDENT'S STAND AGAINST COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, thinks the New York *Evening World*, "has rendered a real service to American common sense" in taking a position against compulsory military training in schools and colleges. The position of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is not far from that taken recently by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, which in some quarters was severely criticized." But, observes the Hartford *Times*, "nobody else in the whole country could safely say and believe the things Calvin Coolidge says and believes about the effect of compulsory military training." "Those who disagree with him," believes the New York *Telegram*, "must be listed as extreme militarists, on the one hand, or extreme pacifists, on the other." While the Chief Executive is not quoted directly in Washington dispatches, the New York *Times* correspondent at the Capital tells us that—

"President Coolidge is opposed to compulsory military training for school or college students and to anything even that stimulates a military spirit in the youth of the land. He feels, however, that the physical training which comes from military drills is adapted to many school and college students and should be encouraged, provided the military aspects are not uppermost.

"In speaking about the agitation for military training, the President repeated that he favored an adequate Army and Navy for American security and was willing that money should be expended to keep our military establishments on a par with those of other countries. He therefore was in favor of developing aviation.

"The President emphasized that this nation was not militaristic and that he was opposed to any movement which would tend to develop the military spirit. Compulsory universal military training, he believes, would throw the country into a military step. Those who are in a position to take the training should do so, he thinks, but the Government should not attempt to make it wide-spread or anything like compulsory."

Last year, says Thomas L. Stokes, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Government spent more than $10,000,000 in maintaining college and high school military units, and furnished 793 officers and nine enlisted men as instructors. John Nevil Sayre, of New York, testified before a Congressional committee recently that there are more than 60,000 students now "compelled to take military instruction financed by the Government." Therefore, declares the New York *Evening World:*

"It was time that some one should voice a vigorous protest against the bullying methods and impudence of those military fanatics who have set out to exclude from the advantages of an education such students as do not care to take military training. That is an intolerable, an un-American program.

"This does not mean there should be no military training in the schools or that it would not be advantageous, physically if not mentally, to young men voluntarily to take such training. It merely means that the plans of the extremists to exclude from schools and colleges all young men who prefer not to take such training can not be countenanced.

"At any rate, it is just as well the President has taken a position which may tend to discourage gentlemen in uniforms from insulting as an unpatriotic 'pacifist' every American who does not favor compulsory training or the placing of emphasis in the schools on the military spirit. Such insults can not be repeated in the future without reflecting on the patriotism and the Americanism of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

Among organizations which recently have taken a stand against compulsory military training in schools and colleges are the Federal Council of Churches, the American Federation of Labor, the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the Northern Baptist Convention. The Federal Council is quoted as saying that what it objects to is not the simple form of military drill, "but the highly technical and systematic training, including combat drill, such as provided in units of Reserve Officers Training Corps, designed to fit men for military service." The Good-Will Committee of the Council recommends:

"That systematic and technical military training for youth of high school age is to be deplored as foreign to the aims and ideals of our educational system.

"That civilian educational institutions should not make military training a required subject.

"That churches and educational leaders give careful study to the whole question of R. O. T. C. in schools and colleges."

According to the War Department, there are now 223 senior units and 100 junior units of the R. O. T. C., with a total enrolment of 112,501. Of the total enrolment, 80,551, or 71.6 per cent., are receiving infantry training. The Ninth Corps Area, made up of the Pacific States and the Far West, has the largest enrolment, with 17,232 students, or 15.4 per cent. of the total. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total enrolment is in colleges and universities not essentially military. High schools have fifty-four units, with an enrolment of 31,133.

Compulsory military training in colleges, despite the numbers of churches and other organizations not in favor of the practise, nevertheless seems to have its quota of defenders. Says the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*, for example:

"So far as the colleges are concerned, all the sects have colleges of their own. Under the circumstances, having their own schools which they can conduct practically as they please, one might indulge the hope that they would be satisfied with running their own. How would they like it if the people should decide that all schools, private and sectarian as well as public, should include compulsory military training?

"These clerics seem to ignore the fact that the non-combative views held by the early Christians, even when attacked, led to the conquest, by one horde of barbarians after another, of the rich and populous Asia Minor of the days of Paul, with the consequent ruin of one of the fairest regions on earth and the subjection of the Christian populations."

The colleges and universities themselves are the ones to decide whether military reserve units are desirable and whether enrolment shall be compulsory or voluntary, thinks the New York *Herald Tribune*. "From the national point of view," argues this daily, "there can be no sounder investment than an officers' reserve corps. The war taught us that lesson, and we ought to keep it in mind." The purpose of the R. O. T. C. system, argues the Washington *Evening Star*, is not to make professional soldiers, but potential soldiers. It is not to make schoolboys ambitious for military opportunity, but to prepare them for service in case of national need. Furthermore:

"The experience of the Great War shows that if this country does not instil in the younger members of the national community a sense of responsibility for the safety of the State, and lay the foundation for potential military service in case of need by giving the younger generation opportunities for drill and rudimentary military training, it will always be weak and unready for defense and will pay heavily in consequence."

The Kansas City *Star*, commenting upon the opposition recently developed against military training in schools and colleges, maintains that—

"It is ridiculous to hold that military training tends to bring on war. One might argue, with equal reason, that training a youth to fight fire would make him an incendiarist; or that training a man for police duty would make him a bandit, or a supporter of banditry. This kind of objection, whatever the others might be made, certainly is the weakest that could be brought against military training."

Still another angle is discust by the Pittsburgh *Sun:*

"In the case of compulsory military training in our colleges, a distinction is to be made between those institutions that are supported by public funds and those that are not. Not much complaint can be voiced against the requirement of compulsory training in colleges not dependent in part upon public aid. They have a right to fix their own rules. If students object to any of those rules they may select another school."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

EUROPE doesn't like "The Big Parade," but it did in 1918.—*New Britain Herald.*

THE Pennsylvania idea of running a good race is to pony up.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IN order to prevent secret treaties, why not employ women as diplomats?—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

THE outlook out West is that the Republican party is in for a tariffic struggle.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

OUR national wealth is estimated at $3,200 per capita. The trouble with the Western farmer is that he selfishly insists upon having his share personally.—*The New Yorker.*

CAN the Pennsylvania politicians have the nerve to refer to their offices as a "gift" from the people?—*St. Louis Star.*

ANOTHER disadvantage of being fat is that you seem to be pouting when you're being dignified.—*Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle.*

A GENUINE dry is always dry, but a genuine wet has mornings when he has his doubts.—*Stockton (Cal.) Independent.*

A NEW YORKER asked divorce because she slapped him in a bridge game, but the Judge disregarded the little slam.—*Dallas News.*

MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN came out second in a Florida contest for Congress; thus keeping up a charming family custom.—*The New Yorker.*

SPEAKING of variety, there is the story you tell friends about the smash-up, and the one you tell when you trade the car in.—*La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.*

THE CHAMPION

—Smith for the N. E. A. Service.

A BOSTON hosiery mill has quit. Must have made 'em of cotton.—*Dallas News.*

SINCE the war, people no longer use substitutes for food except at afternoon teas.—*Peoria Star.*

THE adjective in "cheap politics" doesn't refer to what it costs the taxpayer.—*Palatka (Fla.) News.*

ABOUT the worst possible mixture is a dominating personality driving a five-ton truck.—*Key West Citizen.*

WE don't suppose Al Smith and Mr. McAdoo will jeopardize the party's chances by having another contest in 1928, if either of 'em dies in the meantime.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MATRIMONY is a good thing. A man who is raising a family isn't raising what Dante saw.—*Brockville (Ont.) Recorder.*

EVENTUALLY the only unused timber in America will be the political platform.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

THERE may be no real saturation point in the automobile market, but we've seen it in some drivers.—*La Porte (Ind.) Argus.*

THERE'S always something. The better your brakes, the greater the danger to your rear fenders.—*Greeley (Col.) Tribune-Republican.*

WE read of a new roller-skating rink, "capable of seating 2,000 people," probably intended only for beginners.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

AMERICA'S chewing-gum bill in the last year was $90,000,000, exclusive of the cost of gasoline necessary to remove it from the trousers.—*Detroit News.*

A LONG ISLAND woman wants a divorce because her husband made her live on a vegetarian diet. He wasn't much of a help-meat.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT may surprize some to learn that there are enough milk-drinkers in New York to raise quite a row over the poor quality of the supply.—*Wichita Eagle.*

BY killing their latest victim near a cemetery, the Chicago gangsters are beginning to show some consideration for the overworked morticians.—*St. Louis Star.*

IF all the incumbents who have run in primaries so far this year were laid end to end, not very many would be obliged to change their positions.—*Detroit News.*

ONE may say for Joseph R. Grundy, who gave so liberally to the Pepper slush fund, that he doesn't seem to have cared a rap what Mrs. Grundy thought about it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SCIENTIST has invented an earthquake announcer that goes off like an alarm clock. There is a much more general need for an alarm clock that goes off like an earthquake.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE income-tax department refuses to allow Miss Ina Claire to deduct the cost of her wigs as business expense. If wigs aren't legitimate overhead for an actress what is?—*Chicago Daily News.*

To win in a primary these days a candidate must be a chameleon that looks wet to the wets, dry to the drys, like a friend of the farmer in the country and like a friend of the consumer in the cities.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PINCHOT'S Philadelphia committee chairman is T. Henry Walnut. Chairmen for Vare and Pepper should be called Doughnuts.—*Tampa Tribune.*

ALARMISTS are predicting a bitter war between Ford and General Motors. If they ever get started they will fight to the last pedestrian.—*The New Yorker.*

WE are thinking of asking our loyal sporting editor to print the standing of the teams in our league upside down, on account of local pride.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Democrats may be able to secure a majority rule in the next national convention, but what they are most worried about is a majority decision at the polls.—*Asheville Times.*

THE Hungarian premier was slapped by a disapproving countryman. It is an example that, we are fairly certain, will not be followed in that pleasant land of Italy.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"IOWA G. O. P. Board Meets in Secret Over Brookhart."—*The Daily News.* This is the first case in history of the corpse holding a post mortem over the slayer.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"FIFTY years from now," says Booth Tarkington, "the skirt as an article of women's apparel will have disappeared entirely." Will it take that long to go the little that remains of the journey?—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE Crown Princess of Sweden admits that she considers the most interesting sight about New York the silken legs of the women. What a beautiful unanimity of thought there must be in the royal family.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

PLUGGING THE CANADIAN BORDER—ON BOTH SIDES

BOOTLEGGERS CROSSING FROM CANADA, as well as smugglers crossing from the United States, are promised a great increase in their troubles by the recent action of the Canadian Parliament. At last, it appears, Canada is more than willing to collaborate against our bootleggers in return for assistance in stopping the huge flow of smuggled goods going in the opposite direction. For years, as the Montreal *Gazette* points out, "Prohibition legislation in the United States has been an incentive to smuggling from Canada, while mass production in the United States provides a similar incentive for illicit trading into Canada." The bootlegger from south of the border carried contraband on his way North, booze on his way South—an illegal pay load in each direction. In Canada, to quote the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, "a system of rascality was built up, the country was betrayed by trusted servants and plundered by gangs of smugglers" to the amount, according to several authorities, of approximately $30,000,000 a year. Canada's tolerant attitude toward the United States' bootleggers has changed in the face of this wholesale corruption. As with the case of the saloon, bootlegging earned opprobrium through its allied vices. A recommendation that the Canadian Government cooperate with Washington in stopping the booze leaks along the border is included in the recent report of a special committee appointed by the Canadian House of Commons to investigate smuggling and bootlegging. In fact, we are informed by a dispatch from Washington, this cooperation has already begun and a new "Canadian activity and concentration of mounted police along the border is the result of an agreement made with the Dominion authorities in recent border conferences."

HELPING UNCLE

CANADA: "There you are, Samuel. If the pesky contraband and bootleg nuisance pops up on either side, we are ready for him."

—Montreal *Star*.

The Canadian special committee's report deals, in the words of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, "with the most shocking state of affairs ever exposed in a Dominion Government department." The Ottawa *Journal* summarizes the long and detailed report to this effect:

"1. It has been shown beyond all question that there have been grave irregularities and gross maladministration in the collection of customs revenue.

"2. It has been shown that millions of dollars have been annually diverted from the public treasury because customs dues have not been collected.

"3. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that because of incapacity of officials, and suspiciously because of connivance of officials, millions of dollars' worth of narcotics are smuggled into Canada through the port of Montreal.

"4. That there is the most flagrant organized wholesale smuggling between Quebec and the United States, smuggling which, if not carried on under definite legalized protection, has at least flourished because of recreant officials who are maintained in their posts by incompetency or indifference at Ottawa.

"5. That for a considerable period of time the collection of the millions of revenue on goods that enter Canada through the port of Montreal was in the hands of a man who has confest to rascalities, who ran a liquor business of the most dubious character, and who, quite clearly, was the protector and the confederate of smugglers, while simultaneously the intimate of Cabinet ministers.

"6. That an official of the Montreal customs department was sending gifts of whisky taken from the king's warehouse to the Minister of Customs at Ottawa, as well as to two members of the Civil Service Commission, from whom he was seeking official favors.

"7. That a Cabinet minister intervened to stay an order of a court of justice sending a bootlegger to jail, because it was represented by a Liberal candidate that he was a 'precious help' in the last election.

"8. That the now famous barge *Tremblay*, seized in a gigantic smuggling operation, was not forfeited as called for by the Government's own regulations, but was handed back to its skipper after he had paid the trivial fine of $1,700, this despite the fact that the said skipper had been paid $5,000 for his attempt at smuggling, thus making $3,300 out of his lawlessness, and that this occurred after the skipper of the *Tremblay* had employed the chief Liberal whip at Ottawa, as his counsel.

"9. That a firm whose admitted 'missionary' at Ottawa was an ex-Liberal M. P. for St. Antoine, Montreal, and a well-known Liberal 'boss' of the Tammany stripe, has, through bootlegging operations, made possible by government incompetency (to use the most charitable term possible), deprived the country of hundreds of thousands of dollars of excise revenue."

One of the leading recommendations of the committee runs: "That the law be amended to stop illegal exports of liquor to the United States, and to prohibit clearances to vessels laden with liquor for the United States." The committee's report as to this recommendation, quoted by the Toronto *Globe*, concludes as follows:

"Doubts have been cast upon the sufficiency of existing legislation to prohibit or authorize regulations prohibiting the illegal export of intoxicating liquors to the United States. To the extent to which such legislation may be insufficient the committee recommends that it be amended. The committee further recommends that, as soon as possible, regulations be made to prohibit clearances being granted to vessels carrying liquor as cargo, sailing from a Canadian port to a United States port, such regulations to make an exception in favor of liquor being imported into the United States in accordance with the laws of that country."

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Other recommendations, all of which, numerous Dominion editors assure us, are likely to be put into effect, include (1) the discharge of the Superintendent of Customs and Excise at Montreal, as well as of an inspector, a preventive officer, two customs officers, and a collector at Montreal, at Beebe, Quebec, and at Rock Island; (2) the enforced retirement of the Surveyor of Customs, a Deputy Minister of Customs, and a Collector of Customs, all of Montreal. Other recommendations run:

"Revision of technical regulations governing denaturing of alcohol.

"Thorough audit of all distilleries in respect to all matters relating to the loss of customs, excise and sales tax revenue.

"Reorganization of the Preventive Service under a chief possest with the highest qualifications for such office, and clothed with wide powers of initiative, direction and control.

"Reorganization of the Appraisal Branch.

"Reduction in the number of ports of entry.

"Imposition of excise and sales tax on all Canadian-made intoxicating liquors released from bond, no matter where they are carried and consumed, and that duty and sales tax be levied on all alcoholic liquors entering Canada, irrespective of their ultimate destination."

Dealing with the extent to which smuggling has been carried, the Toronto *Globe* declares editorially:

"Price-levels set by sales of goods brought into the country under illegal and unfair competitive conditions have prejudiced the sales of concerns trying to do business on a square basis. Enough smuggled goods have been afloat in the land to find their way into every center of population, and have set price standards which merchants and manufacturers engaged legitimately have been unable to meet.

"Not only the smuggler, but the importer who used fictitious invoices to get through the Customs with an undervaluation has contributed to this menace. Evidence was produced before the committee to show that one firm imported braid from New York at an invoiced valuation of $8 per gross. Another invoice was sent the firm through the mails charging $16 for "service, style and passage," making the actual cost to the firm $24, and with duty paid on the basis of the first invoice. A Customs Preventive officer arranged to import some of the same goods, and was invoiced at $24. How much of this sort of business is being done can not be told, but the incident illustrates the inefficiency of the appraisal end of the Customs Service.

"The efficiency of the entire service is at stake, and a fearless policy is essential. The only way the Government can seek to redeem its lost reputation is by taking drastic and clear-cut action."

The crime of smuggling, recommends the Montreal *Star*, should be treated, as other crimes are, through severe punishment, as well as through means of prevention. To illustrate, explains the writer:

"We make no attempt to fill the dark corners of the land with police and so render murder impossible. Nor do we attempt to put guards in every house and so render burglary impossible. We, in practise, wait until murder or burglary has been perpetrated, and then seek to track down the criminal and punish him so impressively that other people will be deterred from committing murder or burglary.

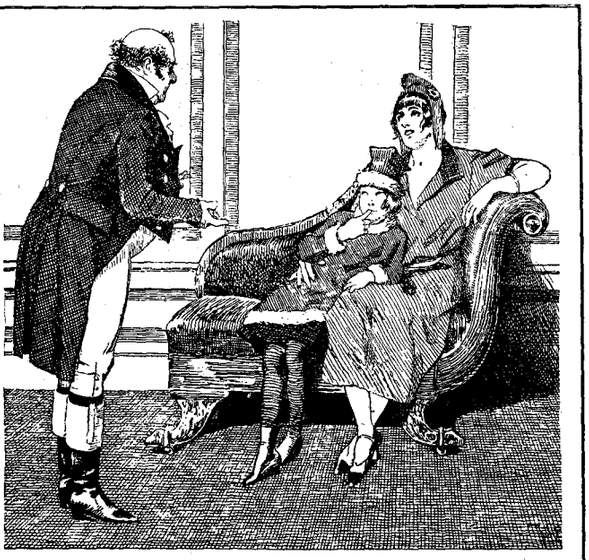
"But hitherto this method of deterrence has not been applied sufficiently to smuggling. We have taken such costly and carefully thought out pains to prevent smuggling that we do not seem to have deemed it worth while to employ in this case the usual methods for diminishing crime. We will not only establish a watch at the border and capture such smuggled goods as we can, but we will treat smuggling precisely like any other crime and teach the smuggler that his troubles are by no means over when he has dodged the Customs officers.

"We ought to make it almost more dangerous for a smuggler to succeed in passing the Customs than to fail.

"Conditions have entirely changed in the last few years. It is no longer a matter of scattered private smuggling or even the amateurish efforts of a dishonest merchant. But a well-oiled, well-heeled, recklessly manned, heavily-gunned machine is engaged in the traffic. A brusk Customs official at the border is a twig stuck in a river. If we are to take this matter seriously, we must see that the river leads to the penitentiary."

POLAND BETWEEN TWO FIRES

THOSE TWO ANCIENT ENEMIES of Poland, Russia and Germany, may have kept hands off during the recent revolution in the new republic, but nevertheless, as revealed by current press reports, their eyes were busy, their tongues were wagging, and their chancelleries buzzed with ideas. The prospect for peace in Europe, if we are to believe Poland's next-door neighbors, the former overlords of a large part of what is now Polish territory, was not improved by Marshal Pilsudski's *coup d'état*. Recently received comment from German and Russian newspapers contains a number of charges, counter-charges and dismal prophecies. We are advised, for instance, that Poland never had any excuse for independence, and



A ROMANTIC VIEW FROM HOLLAND

John Bull is represented as saying to Marianne (France): "Send that troublesome child (Poland) away or I won't sit by you." Other commentators, however, suspect that John Bull is not trying to separate Poland from France so much for love of France as because he wants to play with the child himself.

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

ought to be suppressed altogether; that Pilsudski's *coup d'état* was largely instigated by British spies, in order to undermine French influence with the Government that fell; that the recent revolution is merely the first step in a career of riot and general disorder. Defenders of Poland, on the other hand, look upon Pilsudski as a Mussolini, who may put an end to the republic's internal troubles, especially to the weight of armament which, it is asserted, France has forced Poland to carry.

Germany, judging by its press comment, is even less friendly than Russia. Boundary settlements remain a more potent cause of friction on the western side than on the east, and this fact may color the comment of such a paper as the conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"Recent events have again attracted the attention of the world to that State which, considering its past history and its present frontiers, has in general no legitimate right of independent existence. In the course of centuries that preceded the partition of Poland, Poles distinguished themselves by uninterrupted national quarrels and by an incredible corruption which rendered their independent existence impossible. At the present time things are going on in a still worse manner. The contemporary Poland is not even a national State, for only one-half of its population is composed of Poles. Its frontiers have been arbitrarily and idiotically extended by the Treaty of Versailles in order to deprive neighboring States, and especially Germany, of a part of their territory. A most significant detail is that this abnormal increase of territory has not proved profitable even to Poland.

"Since the termination of the war, the French idea has been to make of Poland a State capable of fighting on two fronts, the

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German and the Russian. This is, however, a task which Poland can not shoulder; hence the economic ruin of the country, for a country which must keep about 40 per cent. of its male population under arms can not prosper economically. Moreover, thanks to the renewal of the old political quarrels, Poland is, and will be, a factor threatening the peace of Europe.

"The path of political adventure on which Poland has just embarked is, to judge by her former experiences, the first step, which will be followed by other similar steps and adventures."

The *Tägliche Rundschau* pronounces a milder sentence. It comments:

"It has become evident to all the world that abnormal frontiers between Germany and Poland, the policy of hostility toward Germans and economic mistakes made in connection with this have brought about a tragedy for the Poles themselves. Germany . . . wants badly to have as her eastern neighbor an economically and financially healthy Poland and would be willing to contribute to her well-being. But such a Poland will never be unless it changes its attitude toward Germany."

Interesting also is the comment of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt:*

"Will Marshal Pilsudski prove to be a sufficiently great man to save Poland? If hitherto all Polish Cabinets have been wrecked owing to the fact that they were not sufficiently strong and daring to cut a military budget exceeding by far the economic strength of the country, it is not clear how Marshal Pilsudski will do it and thereby satisfy the desire of his left supporters, the Socialists. Indeed, there are hardly any chances that Pilsudski will cut down the army, for it is exactly the army that serves as the pedestal for his omnipotence. Besides, he is the advocate of an active foreign policy for Poland. Generals who become politicians often breed misfortune; the only thing we can desire is that Pilsudski, the statesman, should conquer Pilsudski, the militarist. It is only in this case that he will be able to lead his country to a better future."

A VISUALIZED POLISH SUSPICION

John Bull is here caricatured as the Lord of the Keys, suspected of trying to unlock the doors of Poland for his own benefit.
—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

Somewhat more detached is the attitude taken by the Russian press. Thus *Isvieştia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, is interested chiefly in the international aspects of the *coup d'état*. How is it going to affect Poland's international standing in general and Poland's relations with Russia in particular? We read:

"It is interesting to note the attitude of the Lithuanian press toward the Polish *coup*. If we may believe the Lithuanian papers the whole *coup* was instigated by England. The haste with which the British Government has recognized Poland's new government is, in the eyes of the Lithuanian publicists, very suggestive. These papers forecast the forthcoming deterioration of Franco-Polish relations and an inevitable growth of Britain's influence in Warsaw. And this transformation of Poland into a tool of British policy in the East of Europe, these papers add, will affect most of all the Russo-Polish relations."

Express Poranni, an influential Polish paper which is closely connected with Pilsudski, lays stress on the fact that the Marshal is very popular in foreign countries, especially in England. In addition to this, this paper tells us that Pilsudski's Foreign Minister, Faliesski, has important connections in the political circles of England and in English society. It is perfectly true, we are assured by another authority, who seems to be slightly suspicious of England's attitude, that:

"In the eyes of British diplomacy, Marshal Pilsudski became long since the man who could counteract the French influence in Poland. He has often been referred to as an antithesis to General Sikorski, the adept of the French orientation of Polish policy. In the course of the last months Pilsudski has become, in the opinion of British diplomats, the center not only of the anti-French, but also of the anti-Russian schemes. And it is exactly the latter side (the anti-Soviet side) of Marshal Pilsudski's political tendencies that has become after Locarno the subject of special attention from the British diplomacy in London as well as in Warsaw.

"The Treaty of Locarno dealt a serious blow to British influence in Poland. The failure of Polish attempts at Locarno to secure the guaranty of Poland's western frontiers, the promises given by Sir Austen Chamberlain to Germany with regard to the rectification of these frontiers (in a way profitable to Germany) and the possibility of their rectification in a near future have seriously alarmed Poland. In spite of the bold face of Count Skrzliaski, Poland's former Foreign Minister, in spite of his compliments to Chamberlain and to Locarno, nothing could conceal the fear which pervaded Poland. The purpose of Polish diplomacy after Locarno was to establish new international relations which might neutralize the consequences of Locarno. If the development of Russo-Polish relations had led to the establishment of a lasting peace in the East of Europe, England's anti-Soviet plans would be frustrated. It is for this reason that it has become necessary for the British to place at the steering wheel of the Polish policy a man who would guarantee to England that the Russo-Polish relations will soon be settled and that Poland will transform itself at any given moment into 'a tool of the British policy in the East of Europe.'"

The nationalist anti-Bolshevist *Vozrozhdienie*, published in Paris, sees in Pilsudski's *coup* an event typical of the epoch through which Europe is now passing. It says:

"This *coup d'état* reminds us to a certain extent of the Fascist *coup* in Italy, but perhaps still more of the advent of Napoleon III to power. What is the significance of Pilsudski's enthronement in Warsaw? It is a proof of the fact that European States need badly a strong, actually ruling power of one person. In other words, it is the return of the republican régime to the monarchist or dictatorial form of government."

In this, the paper tells us, Pilsudski is but the follower of Mussolini, Pangalos, Kemal Pasha, etc., and the personification of a healthy reaction against far-fetched democratic principles which suit too little the existing conditions in Europe. The Russian democratic *Posliedaia Novosti* (Paris) says:

"It must be clear to those who are familiar with the original personality of the Marshal and with his eventful political and military biography . . . that ambitious selfish considerations have played in his coup but an insignificant rôle. Marshal Pilsudski is above all a patriot and an idealist."

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ITALY'S EMIGRATION WORRIES

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS are not welcome in Germany since the war, we are told, because of Germany's economic difficulties, while the United States is said to have almost completely closed its doors to the Italians, who really must find some place other than Italy in which to work and live. Fortunately, it is declared by an Italian correspondent of the London *New Statesman*, many Italian emigrants who can not go to Germany are being absorbed by France, whose loss in man power during the war was so great that she has been obliged to look to foreign workers for agricultural labor and for reconstruction of her devastated areas. Almost all the unemployed of northern and central Italy have found work in France, according to this informant who calls attention to the fact, nevertheless, that because the United States refuses admission to Italian emigrants southern Italy is suffering from a severe economic crisis. In consequence, the Fascists contend that the Italian people can no longer live unless they find fresh territories to which to emigrate, but this writer who seems to be a rather adverse critic of Fascism, goes on to say:

"There is an element of incontestable truth in this theory, namely, that the Italian people can not live unless they succeed, either in increasing production at home or in emigrating abroad. But it is a great illusion to think that this problem can be solved by colonial expansion. Italian emigrants do not usually leave Italy in order to become peasants in uninhabited or badly-cultivated countries, but seek occupation as unskilled workers in rich countries where wages are high. They then work hard, living a life of rigorous thrift, saving all they can and sending their savings home. Agriculture requires an outlay of capital, and the Italian emigrant neither possesses this nor finds that it would afford him the large and quickly-earned profits he wants in order to return home as soon as possible.

"Italy possesses a colony in Africa—Massowa. During the ten years of foolish militarist policy pursued from 1886-1896 it was not possible for any emigrants to settle there. But from 1897 to the Great War the colony was at peace and governed by men of good sense, who did all they could to improve economic conditions. Not a single Italian, however, went there to work. There is a review published in Italy to-day, edited by a professor of the University of Rome, who is also a Fascist Deputy and a personal friend of Mussolini, which aims at spreading the idea that Corsica should be taken from France and united to Italy. Corsica is an extremely poor island. Her peasants are obliged to emigrate like Italian peasants. The lower middle classes are largely employed in France as lesser civil servants. It is not, therefore, the conquest of Corsica that will solve the Italian emigration problem."

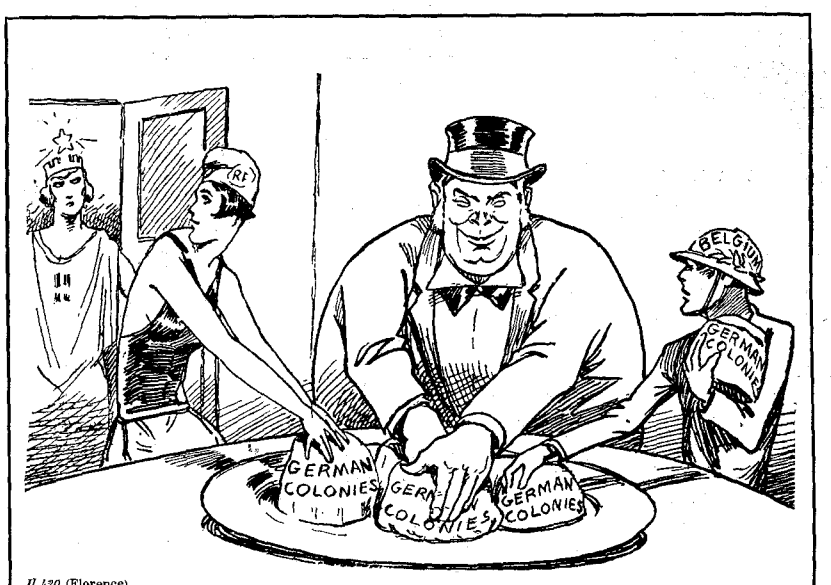
The real colonies of the Italian emigrant, this correspondent avers, are not the territories of central Africa, where the climate renders work and often life itself impossible, nor the territories of Asia Minor, where the land is as poor as any in southern Italy, but in the great cities of Europe and America. These colonies may serve to increase the so-called prestige of journalists and arm-chair politicians, it is remarked rather satirically, and "they may be useful to civil and military bureaucrats who gather from them a fine harvest of salaries and bonuses at the expense of the taxpayers at home." What is more, we are told, a colony if it is rich in natural resources may be exploited by a certain number of capitalists by means of monopolies assured by the Government. But the mass of Italian peasants who wish to emigrate, we are assured, will take other roads and so the solution of the problem of Italy's over population must be sought elsewhere, according to this observer, who adds:

"The experiences of the fifty years previous to the war have pointed out the clearest and surest way of dealing with the question. During those fifty years the Italian population increased by more than one-third, and yet the people did not starve. On the contrary, the conditions improved tho Italy had no colonies. This problem was solved by peace and labor, thanks to the progressive prosperity of other countries. In order to understand how this came about it must be remembered that Italy imports from abroad corn, iron, coal, cotton, copper and petrol—all the essential raw materials. She pays for these imports in three ways:

"1. By exporting Italian products in exchange.

"2. By the sale of Italian products to foreigners, who overrun Italy, attracted by her natural beauties and art treasures. Every foreigner who visits Italy represents for the economic life of Italy the export of a certain quantity of meat, bread, vegetables, etc. Instead of sending these goods outside our frontiers, we export them into the mouths of our visitors—with a larger profit.

"3. Italy pays for her imports through the work of her emigrants; the money they send back to their families in Italy, and on which their families live, helps these to pay for the imports which are necessary to their existence."



Il 420 (Florence)

ITALY COMES LATE FOR COLONY CAKE

There is much agitation in Fascist circles nowadays for colonial expansion, but an Italian publicist, quoted in the accompanying article, believes that other measures for taking care of emigrants are equally important.

We are then advised that these three forms of payment are practicable only when the rest of the world is enjoying prosperity. The merchandise that Italy is able to export, it is pointed out, consists almost entirely of silk, wine, early fruits, and vegetables, dress materials—none of which is indispensable, and which other countries can buy only if they are rich enough. The work of Italian emigrants is not in demand in other countries that are not prosperous and it is added that foreigners can not spend much in Italy if they have not got it to spend. So this writer argues that Italy's foreign policy, if inspired by common sense, must be based to a greater extent than in any other country on Cobden's trinity of peace, free trade and good-will. We read then:

"But common sense, good-will, and any predilection either for free trade or for peace—these are precisely what the Fascists lack. An Italian Government that allowed itself to be guided by common sense and the real interests of the Italian producers and the working classes would try to help forward the appeasement of Europe. On the contrary, Mussolini, his followers and his papers keep the whole of Europe in a state of continual agitation. An Italian Government that allowed itself to be guided by common sense would to-day be the most resolute supporter of free trade. If other countries follow the example of the United States and refuse to admit our emigrants, if all countries, protection mad, refuse to admit our goods, we Italians will no longer be able to pay for our imports, and will be doomed to starve. The Italian Government, however, controlled by a few dozen big ultra-protectionist industrialists, is to-day more ferociously protectionist than any other government in the world."

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SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

GAS WELLS THAT RUN WILD

A TERRIFYING EXAMPLE of stupendous energy is a "wild" Texas gas well, according to Richard A. Jones of San Antonio, who describes some of them in *The Oil Weekly* (Houston, Texas,) under the title, "When Large Gassers Run Wild." The wildest of them all are in southwestern Texas, Mr. Jones tells us. For almost twenty years, he says, it has been known that natural gas in large quantities, and of high commercial quality, exists in that part of the State. In a large region, comprising twenty-five counties, numerous gas fields have been discovered during the last two decades; but only within the past year have its resources and potentialities been fully realized. He writes:

"Chiefly within the last twelve months, extensive pipe line laying has been under way, connecting the natural gas reservoirs of southwest Texas with San Antonio and Houston.

"The fact that the natural gas fields of southwest Texas have been deemed worthy of connection by pipe line with the centers of population, commerce, transportation, and manufacturing of south Texas demonstrates the magnitude of the gas resources. Gassers blowing as high as 80,000,000 cubic feet per day have been brought in; and wells of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 cubic feet flow are not uncommon.

"The gas resources of southwest Texas may be most forcefully and vividly brought to the mind of the reader by an account of various wells, which, by reason of their enormous gas pressure, have escaped from control, and have run wild, forming immense craters, or burning for weeks.

"A wild gas well is one of the most terrifying examples of the stupendous energy of the gas pressure, imprisoned for endless geologic ages beneath the surface of the earth. It resembles nothing so much as a volcano in miniature, or a magnified geyser. It may come in entirely without warning, or with perhaps only a few premonitory growls and deadened rumblings. Suddenly the tools are blown out of the hole and thrown high into the air, as tangled, twisted masses of steel. Follows a funnel-shaped column of gas, hurling mud and rocks hundreds of feet into the sky, and emitting a whistling, deafening roar that is audible for miles. The gas may hollow out a huge crater, a hundred or two hundred feet in diameter and a hundred feet deep, containing a boiling, bubbling, seething caldron of gas, mud, and water, in which derrick and boiler fall and disappear from sight. Or the gas may become ignited by friction with the connections, and burn as a gigantic natural torch of indescribable immensity and grandeur, visible at night for thirty or forty miles.

"Never has the enormous strength of gas pressure, and the consequent magnitude of the buried gas resources, been better illustrated than by certain famous wild gassers of southwest Texas.

"The White Point gas field, in San Patricio and Nueces Counties, on Nueces Bay, near Corpus Christi, has furnished several of the most notable examples of the formation of gas craters ever recorded in the history of the oil industry. The majority of these craters were formed about ten years ago.

"Following is a contemporary description of the actions of White Point Oil and Gas Company Number 2, which ran wild in November, 1914, releasing without control a gas flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet per day from a depth of 2,255 feet:

". . . 'The well broke in on the drillers unexpectedly Monday morning, November 11. The crew had pulled out the night before to put on a new bit and were going back in the hole the next morning with four-inch drill stem, and had in 1,500 feet when the well blew out, tearing away the crown block and portions of the derrick, and bringing out large boulders, and pieces of shale and mud with a small quantity of water. The drill stem was thrown several hundred feet in the air, and the bottom of the pipe with the bit on it struck the ground 600 feet from the hole, the balance of the stem being twisted and scattered around on the ground from 100 to 300 feet from the rig.

"'The roar of the escaping gas could be plainly heard in Corpus Christi, seven miles distant, and the column of vapor could be seen five miles away. After blowing steadily for three days, it choked for a couple of hours, then came back again, blowing out eight joints of six-inch casing and opening up gas blow-outs all along the water's edge in Nueces Bay at distances of from 150 to 1,000 feet from the well. This continued for a couple of days, when the formation on top caved, and the derrick, machinery, and casing, several thousand dollars' worth of material, went into the hole, the boiler being all that was saved. The hole is a total loss.

"'It has formed a crater 100 feet across, and is steadily working toward the bluff, about 200 feet distant. At the present rate, it will soon cave to the water's edge and then pour into the bay.'

"The Calliham field, McMullen County, in March, 1924, gave a remarkable illustration of a wild gas well. Fisher No. 1, in the north extension of the field, north of Frio River, escaped from control, and ran wild for some time, from the shallow depth of approximately 700 feet, until it had spent its force and subsided. For a number of days it spouted gas, water, mud, and blue sand, from a crater about sixty feet in diameter, coating the trees and the soil for a distance of fifty yards from the lips of the crater with material blown out of the well.

"In July, 1924, Number 4 Benavides, in Duval County, ran wild for five days through six-inch casing. On July 23, in attempting to remove an old gate-valve, a small spark ignited the gas.

"The gasser burned steadily about three weeks, when the blaze was extinguished by means of a 'snuffer' made from fourteen-inch pipe, after a previous attempt to put out the flames, by the detonation of a fifty-pound charge of dynamite opposite the base of the gas column, had failed.

"This well was one of the most spectacular burning gas wells ever seen in Texas. There was no oil whatever with the gas; in day-time, the mammoth funnel of flame was as clear and smokeless as a burning jet in a chemistry laboratory.

"At night the scene was magnificent beyond imagination. The mesquite prairies were illuminated brightly for a mile, with weird, flickering half-shadows cast yet further. In the center of the great circle of illumination rose the roaring, screaming column of flame. Issuing from the casing-mouth was a quivering, perpendicular stream of unignited gas, fifteen feet high, a phosphorescent green, and constricted into nodes at intervals of a foot. Joining this slender column was a swelling vase forty feet in height, of partially burned gas of delicate tints of pink, blue, and purple. Above this various colored vase flared for a hundred feet immense, rolling, bursting billows of yellow flame. The reflection of the light from the burning gasser in the sky was plainly visible in Laredo, fifty miles distant."

Photo by Richard A. Jones. Courtesy of *The Oil Weekly*

THE ROARING COLUMN OF FLAME

That rose by night from the most spectacular burning gas well ever seen in Texas. Night view of the burning of Number 4 Benavides, Duval County.

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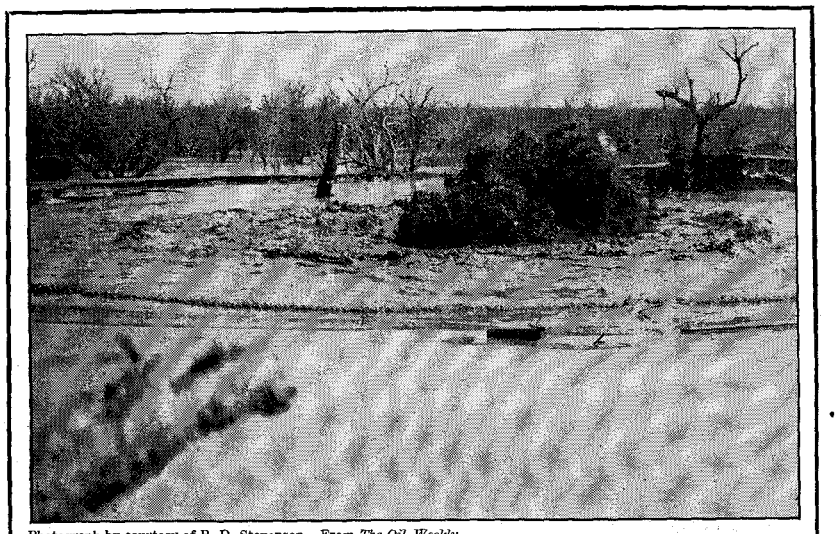
POISONOUS COPPER IN OUR DRINK

COPPER IS MOST VALUABLE in its place, says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), but that place is surely not in our food and drink, where it is now appearing in a most injurious amount, especially in the latter. The toxicity of many of the heavy metals, the writer remarks, has been known for generations, yet these substances have not been generally regarded as a menace to human health. Treatises on public health and personal hygiene rarely discuss them. As a consequence of modern economic and social changes, the latent dangers of poisoning from certain heavy metals are now suddenly presented to the public at large. He goes on:

"To gasoline and the automobile we owe the nation-wide concern about lead; suicides and syphilis have awakened a new interest in mercury not merely as a drug but also as a poison; and now the advent of the 'bootlegger' and home brew has brought copper to our toxicologic attention.

"Mallory of Boston points out that we are constantly exposed to the action of copper. The fact that our organs on chemical examination yield a certain amount of it does not mean that copper is a normal and necessary component of the body but that we can not get away from it. This does not mean, Mallory adds, that we are all suffering from copper poisoning. We can handle a certain amount of the metal without danger. The only visible effect may be the presence of a little in the liver and some of the other organs. If, however, the amount absorbed exceeds a certain definite limit, the danger of pigmentation of the liver and pancreas is evident. Mallory sees the evidence slowly but steadily accumulating in favor of the view that chronic poisoning with copper causes the symptom-complex known as bronzed diabetes. Chemists have demonstrated that present-day distilled liquors may contain much copper. It is reported that the director of the division of foods and drugs of the department of public health of Massachusetts has tested 798 samples of 'hooch' and found copper present. Samples of even 'home brew' have been found on chemical examination to show the presence of copper. The introduction of the metal is not to be attributed to malicious intent but rather to the action of organic acids in the mash distilling over with the alcohol and acting on the copper worm of the condenser when that metal is used. Mallory states that cocktail shakers are usually made of copper or brass and lined with silver or tin. When the latter metals are worn or dissolved off, the acids in the ingredients readily attack the copper. The shakers used at soda water fountains for mixing lemonades are usually made of copper. It would be manifestly unjust to imply that alcoholic beverages provide the only likely sources of copper that man may ingest. Copper pots and kettles, copper and brass pipes, find use in culinary practises or the experiences of every-day life.

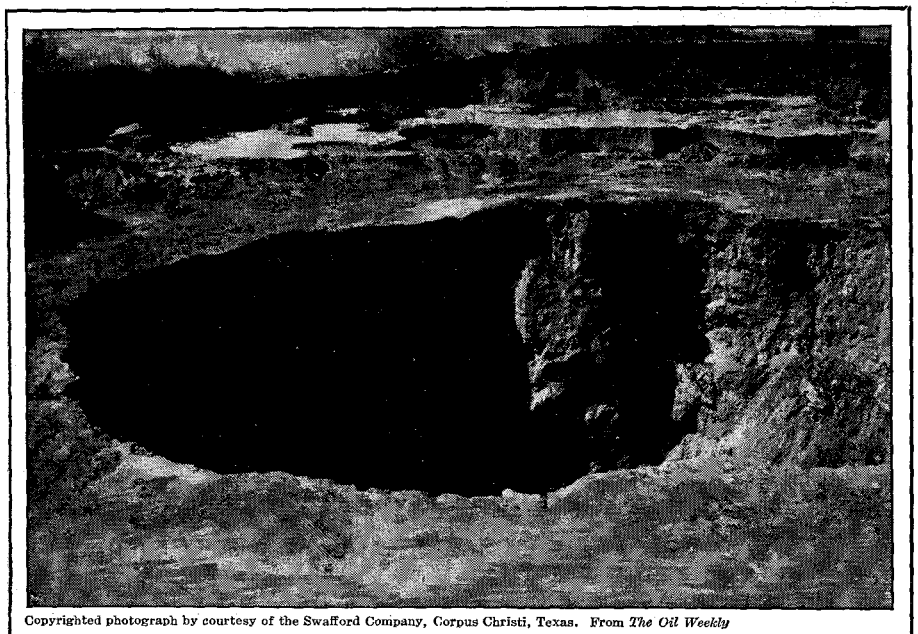


Photograph by courtesy of B. D. Stevenson. From *The Oil Weekly*

THE GEYSER-LIKE FOUNTAIN OF GAS, WATER AND MUD

Which spouted for several days from the crater of a burning gas well in Texas.

"Mallory's advice seems wholesome: Copper is an exceedingly useful and indispensable metal in many ways, but it should not be employed where it may come in contact with foods or drinks, especially if they contain acids of any sort, because it is readily dissolved by many of them. This would exclude its use for cooking utensils of any sort, for shakers of cocktails and acid drinks, and for the worms of the condensers in stills. Copper has joined the company of lead, mercury, zinc, arsenic, carbon monoxid, methyl alcohol, and noxious war gases to worry the peaceful citizen."



Copyrighted photograph by courtesy of the Swafford Company, Corpus Christi, Texas. From *The Oil Weekly*

CRATER FORMED BY A BURNING GAS WELL

When this well blew out in the White Point gas field as described in the accompanying text, the roar could be heard seven miles away and a crater 100 feet wide was formed which engulfed thousands of dollars' worth of drilling machinery.

ELECTRICAL TREASURE-HUNTS—Immense new deposits of ore containing gold, silver and copper have been located in northern Sweden by means of electrical prospecting devices, we are told by Dr. Axel Cavelin, Chief of the Geological Department of the Swedish Government. These electrical devices actually do what the old-fashioned "witch sticks" or "divining rods" were supposed to do. They find ore that is hidden from sight under ground. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his press bulletin, *The Week's Science* (New York):

"The main fact about the method is the use of a telephone. The electrical expert first finds a place where rock suspected of containing ore comes out on the surface of the ground. He puts one terminal of his electric circuit on this place. Then he takes a wire, connected to the other terminal and to a telephone, along with him over the nearby ground. Periodically he touches this other wire to the ground. If ore is underneath, the electric current will flow through the ore and can be heard in the telephone. In the hands of experienced men, who also have a good knowledge of geology, the method has proved very successful. Still other ways of using electricity in prospecting for hidden ore bodies are known. It will probably not be many years before 'lost mines' or lost veins of ore everywhere will be sought for in this way."

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FIFTEEN TRILLION YEARS OF SUNSHINE

THE INTERIOR OF THE SUN must have a temperature of 70,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit, at the center, which gradually decreases until it is only about 10,000 degrees at the surface. That this is necessary to keep the sun at the size it is at present, and to prevent the gravitating mass of the outer part from collapsing to the center, is the opinion of Prof. A. S. Eddington, professor of astronomy at Cambridge University, stated in a series of lectures at King's College, of the University of London. Professor Eddington is quoted by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington) as saying that as a result of this conclusion "no source of energy is of any avail unless it liberates heat in the deep interior of a star." This, he believes, effectually disposes of the idea that the sun receives its energy from meteors falling into it from outer space. "Clearly," he states, "you can not maintain a temperature-gradient by supplying heat at the bottom end. If this year the sun encountered a swarm of meteors which bombarded it with enough energy to furnish a year's supply of radiation, that would not add a year, or even a day, to the life of the sun; its internal readjustments would go on unaffected. All that would happen would be that the sun would give us twice the normal amount of radiation this year." We read:

"The theory once proposed that the sun is gradually contracting, and so releases the energy which forms the heat, is also untenable, says the astronomer, because with such a theory the sun can not be more than 46,000,000 years old. 'Physical and geological evidence seems to be conclusive,' he says, 'that the age of the earth—reckoned from a period which by no means goes back to its beginnings as a planet—is much greater. The age of the older rocks found from their uranium-lead ratio is generally put at 1,200,000,000 years.'

"Astronomical facts also support these ideas of the age of the solar system, and so, says Professor Eddington, 'we seem to require a time-scale which will allow at least 10,000,000,000 years for the age of the sun; certainly we can not abate our demands below 1,000,000,000 years.

"'Since we can not very well imagine an extraneous source of heat able to release itself at the center of the star, the idea of a star picking up its energy as it goes along seems to be definitely ruled out. It follows that the star contains hidden within it the energy which has to last the rest of its life. But energy can not be successfully hidden; it betrays itself because it has (or because it is) mass. How much of the sum total of the energy of the sun is capable of being converted into radiation we do not know; but if it is all available, there is enough to maintain the sun's radiation at the present rate for 15,000,000,000,000 years. To put the argument in another form, the heat emitted by the sun each year has a mass of 120,000,000,000,000 tons; and if this loss of mass continued there would be no mass left at the end of 15,000,000,000,000 years.'

"Since all the other alternatives are eliminated, Professor Eddington supposes that the source of the energy must be in the protons and electrons, charges of positive and negative electricity, of which the atoms are composed.

"'We have to suppose,' he says, 'that a proton and electron run together, their electric charges cancel and nothing is left but a splash in the ether which spreads out as an electromagnetic wave carrying off the energy.'

"He admits the difficulty of some of these ideas, for apparently at a temperature of 70,000,000 degrees the energy is liberated so copiously that he asks, 'Can we suppose that energy issues freely from matter at 70,000,000 degrees as steam issues from water at 212 degrees? I think that physicists would be hard put to it to reconcile such extraordinary behavior with any accepted principles, yet that is what the astronomical observations taken at face value seems to insist.'

"In reply to this suggestion, Prof. J. H. Jeans, president of the Royal Astronomical Society, denies that this can happen, for, he says, the transformation of matter to energy itself is a process which liberates more heat, and, 'as soon as the center of a star reached 70,000,000 degrees, the heat generated would raise the neighboring parts to 70,000,000 degrees, these would generate more heat, and so on, the high temperature spreading explosively throughout the star. The true analogy would be, not the issue of steam from water, but the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder.'"

SPEEDING UP GROWTH

HOW TO GROW ANIMALS at a rate one-third faster than normal has just been shown to the National Academy of Science by Profs. Thomas B. Osborne and Lafayette B. Mendel, of Yale. These experimenters, we are told by *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven), have apparently speeded up the growth of a breeding stock of rats kept under their observation for research purposes. Regarding their work the professors are quoted as follows:

"In the course of the past fifteen or more years we have had an opportunity to secure records of the rate of growth of several thousand rats under controllable conditions with respect to diet and environment. The animals have been bred from laboratory stock without any introduction of 'new blood' within the past ten years. The stock diet during this period has presumably remained essentially the same, so that changes in the average rate of growth may perhaps be properly attributable to the effects of selective breeding in the attempt to secure vigorous animals for experimental use. A noticeable increase in the average rate of growth has in fact resulted. For example, the average time required by male rats to grow from two ounces to seven ounces body weight has gradually decreased; it was approximately ninety-four days in 1912; eighty-nine days in 1913; seventy days in 1919; sixty-seven days in 1925.

"From time to time we have observed instances of exceptionally rapid growth under conditions of diet and environment seemingly the same as those to which animals exhibiting the average rate of growth were subjected. This in itself indicates a possibility of largely accelerated growth that might be secured more generally if the underlying causes could be correctly ascertained. An outstanding illustration is afforded by rats—selected, it must be remembered, from our stock colony—that have grown from a body weight of two ounces to seven ounces in less than twenty-five days, in contrast with approximately seventy days usually required by comparable animals.

"It need not be assumed that food itself determines the rate of growth; it merely gives the natural growth impulse fair play in a way that may not always have been recognized hitherto."

THE WORM THAT TURNED—Even the lowly earthworm has sufficient intelligence to be trained if we are patient enough with him. According to a report by a naturalist named Heck, first published in *Lotos* (Prague) and abstracted for the *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig), a series of experiments were recently conducted with these humble creatures to determine whether they are capable of learning by experience—in other words, whether they can recognize certain associated stimuli and show by their subsequent behavior that they possess memory and the power of connecting ideas. The worms were forced to crawl into the bottom of a T-shaped tube from which they could escape only by turning to the right or left branch. Five hundred tests made with ten worms proved that they turned indifferently in either direction, the exact figures being 259 times to the left and 241 times to the right. Then an electrode was placed in the left branch and the circuit closed when the worm tried to enter. The shock, tho slight, was doubtless disagreeable, causing the animal to turn to the right. When the experiment was repeated the worms at first turned as indifferently as before either to right or to left. But after eighty repetitions they began to turn more often to the right. Sometimes they turned even before they got to the actual point where the shock was received. But not till the test had been repeated 200 times was there observed a fixt association of the shock with the left turn. From that time on they turned almost without exception to the right in order to leave the tube. Then a reverse test was made. The electrode was placed in the right branch of the tube, so that they received the shock in this previously safe direction. The worms at first kept on turning to the right, but after only sixty-five repetitions they got it into their heads—or perhaps we had better say their nervous systems—that there was a change in the path of peril, whereupon they began going toward the left. Thus we see that even a "fish-worm" can learn from experience.

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FANTOM ARMS AND LEGS

AMPUTATED LIMBS, which seem to their former possessors still to exist, are the subject of an article contributed to *La Liberté* (Paris). The writer terms these "fantom members"—a good name, since the illusion of their existence and of the owner's ability to move them is so powerful that the evidence of his eyes is often the only thing that will counteract it. Serious accidents have occurred through reliance on these vanished parts of the body. We read:

"Persons whose limbs have been amputated often have apparent sensations in their lost members. The study of these indicates that they come from the ends of the severed nerves. Sometimes the patient feels a simple sensation of cold, but shooting pains are also experienced and sometimes great agony. These sensations are rarely continuous but are felt in various circumstances. A drop in the barometer often brings them on and enables the patient to foretell a change of weather. The pain may be aroused by certain movements, such as coughing.

"The singular thing is that these sensations are felt at the end of the amputated limb. If the stump be pricked, the patient generally localizes the prick at the fantom extremity, at a point which varies according to the place where the needle touched the scar. In many cases of amputation of the forearm, it is possible, by pricking different points on the scar, to give the patient the illusion that he is being pricked at the end of the forefinger, on the back of the little finger, in the middle of the palm, etc.

"The illusion disappears when the nerves immediately under the scar are anesthetized, which may easily be done by injections of cocain.

"Finally, Weir Mitchell has discovered that when a patient whose limb has been amputated has lost even for a long period the sensation of that limb's existence, electric stimulation of the subjacent nerves is often sufficient to cause the illusion to reappear.

"These experiences confirm the physiological law by which the irritation of a nerve is always referred by the brain to its extremity. Not only the nerves of touch, but those connected with the muscular sense, are subject to the same illusion.

"Certain patients feel that the fantom limb follows the movements of the stump; others think that they can voluntarily control the motions of their fantom extremities. It seems to them that they can extend or bend their arms and open or shut their hands, placing their fingers in the proper position to write or to play the piano. These illusory movements are observed not only in persons where the motor muscles are partly conserved, but also when the whole thigh or arm has been removed.

"Here the data of the muscular sense are falsely interpreted by the brain, owing to associations of sensations formed when the member was intact.

"The illusion may be so strong that the patient, altho in full possession of his senses, would imagine, if he did not know better, that he still had his arm or leg. He feels the fantom limb more plainly than a real one.

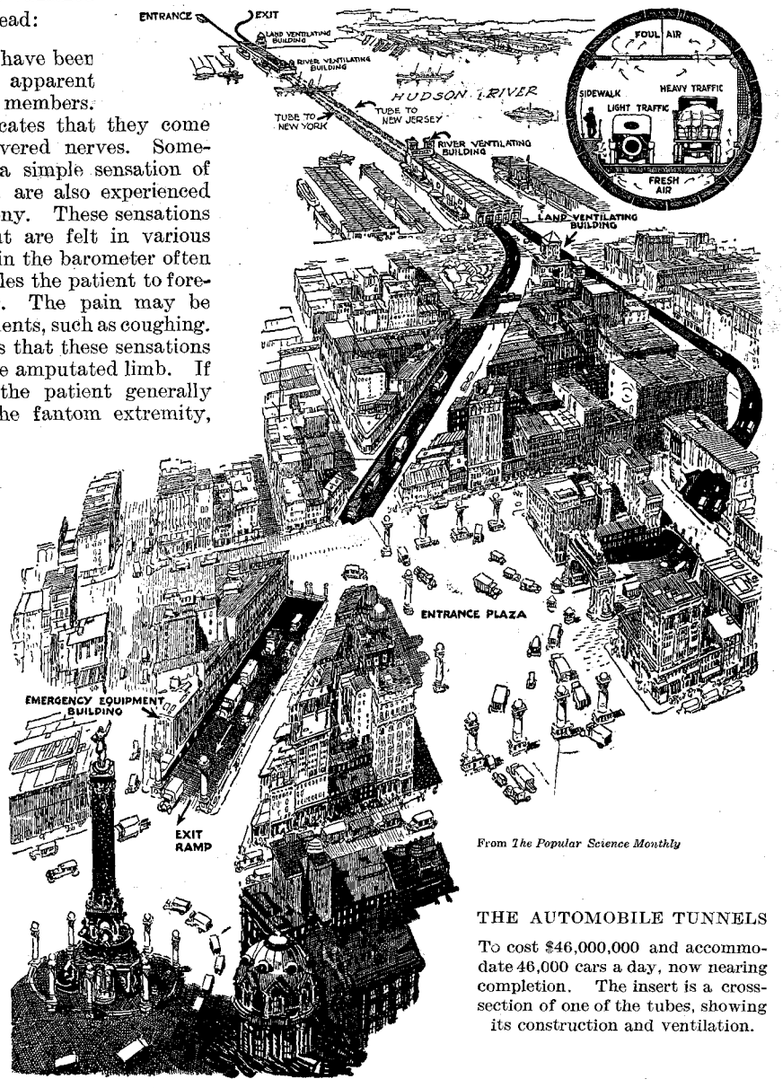
"'I know well, of course,' declared one patient, 'that I have no right leg, and yet, when I analyze my feelings, I feel the missing foot move more plainly than the one that is left. The one always hurts, while the other does not trouble me. If I could not assure myself by looking for it that the painful foot had been cut off, I would stedfastly believe that it was still there. I have to use my reason to convince myself of the unreality of my sensations.'

"Thus the error is shown only by checking up with the other senses. The patient would perhaps be tempted to make an instinctive movement with his fantom limb before his reason put him on his guard. This may be the cause of various accidents.

"A horseman, one of whose hands had been amputated, believing that he was holding the bridle with his hand, struck his horse with the other hand and was thrown.

"When the patients are of perfectly sound mind, they resist these illusions, which are counteracted by their other senses. But it may be easily understood how an ill-balanced brain might be upset in this way.

"Certain patients believe that their fantom limbs really exist; others are continually worrying about the stump. They care for it meticulously, protect it with exaggerated caution against contact with outside objects, and refuse obstinately to let it be touched."



From *The Popular Science Monthly*

THE AUTOMOBILE TUNNELS

To cost $46,000,000 and accommodate 46,000 cars a day, now nearing completion. The insert is a cross-section of one of the tubes, showing its construction and ventilation.

NEW YORK'S NEW SUBMARINE AUTO-ROAD — One of the great engineering feats of our day, now nearing completion, is strikingly illustrated in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, July). Within a few weeks the great Holland Tunnel for vehicular traffic under the Hudson River will be ready for its first tests. Within a year it is expected to be in full operation, accommodating 46,000 cars a day. We read:

"There are two tubes, one for New-Jersey-bound traffic, the other for New-York-bound. These tubes are fifteen feet apart under the river, and the outside diameter of each is a little more than twenty-nine feet. Some idea of their size may be gained from the fact that the interior of each is big enough to permit a two-and-a-half story house to be drawn through it. In the cross-section in the upper right-hand corner may be seen the internal construction of the tubes. The roadway is twenty feet wide, and there is a three-foot sidewalk. Fresh air is supplied from beneath the roadway through openings on the side fifteen feet apart. Overhead the gases are sucked up through slots and drawn out by ventilating stations, of which there are four. Two of these are for the under-river tubes and two for the land parts. Spacious plazas will take care of the traffic on both sides of the river. The underground land entrances and exits will be more than half a mile long on each side of the river."

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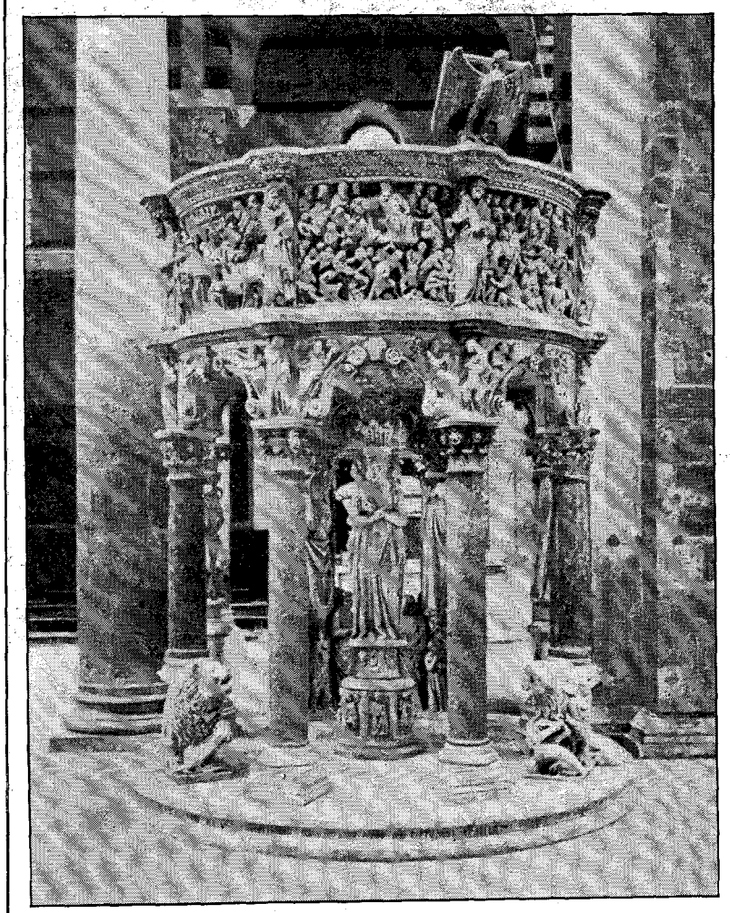
OUT OF THE SHADOWS OF CENTURIES

SIGNORE MUSSOLINI'S volcanic energy is occasionally turned in the direction of esthetics. On May 25 he unveiled the great pulpit of Giovanni Pisano, in the Cathedral of Pisa, and brought to light again a supreme work of art that has lain dismembered and practically forgotten for centuries. He is said to have "gasped with admiration" when the pulpit was unveiled. This work, says a correspondent of The London *Times*, "might well claim that it had been more consistently undervalued than any other great monument in existence; and this is strange, because its parent and neighbor, the smaller pulpit made by Nicola Pisano in 1260 for the adjoining Baptistry, has received a continuous tribute of admiration, in spite of successive modifications of the laws of taste." Father and son now stand in rivalry in their respective works, the one in the Duomo, the other in the Baptistry. And a new joy is added to the traveler who visits Pisa. The story of the long obscuration of this work and its recent recovery is given by *The Times:*



PULPIT IN PISA CATHEDRAL
The reconstructed work of Giovanni Pisano that has long been dismembered.

"For some 250 years the pulpit, as Giovanni made and left it, had no existence even in the minds of men until, about the middle of last century, Professor Fontana, after a careful study of the scattered fragments, constructed a small wooden model of the whole which is still to be seen in the civic museum of Pisa. His work came at an inopportune moment: the union of Italy had degraded Pisa, once the capital of an invincible Republic, from being the second city of Tuscany to one of seventy or more provincial capitals, each with similar claims and interests of its own. A disastrous flood, leading to the construction of the present spacious Lung'arni, absorbed the revenues of the city for a generation to come; but it is pleasant to record that certain English artists, seeing and appreciating Fontana's work, took casts of the principal fragments, which were shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and are now to be found at South Kensington.

"Finally, after the late war, the reconstruction of the pulpit was definitely taken in hand, under the direction of Prof. Péleo Bacci, then Superintendent of Fine Arts at Pisa, which he has since left to fill the corresponding office at Siena. A full-sized model was constructed and placed successively in various parts of the Cathedral until a suitable position was found. A long spell of controversy followed, owing to the meagerness of the descriptions handed down from the period before the fire of 1595. This fire, which melted the leaden roof of the Cathedral, furnished an opportunity for a rearrangement of its interior, and the pulpit, which had escaped unharmed, was removed piecemeal, its panels stuck up on the walls as casual decorations, its corbels planed into rectilinear shape to support the steps leading to the meager little box that replaced it, still resting on its two lion-borne columns, and the rest carried out as lumber, scattered, sold, destroyed. In the long controversy it was maintained by some that the pulpit had been supported upon nine columns, and that the caryatid figures traditionally associated with it must therefore have come from another monument, presumably the tomb of Henry VII. But Professor Bacci has triumphantly proved his conclusions, and the unity of the whole, as reconstructed under his guidance, is self-evident."

The panels in the wall of the landing depict scenes in the life of Christ, and the central column, seen in the picture, breaks into three life-sized figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, and behind the heads of the virtues the column rises to end in an elaborate capital of foliage. "In the expense of much learning, enterprise, and patience, the great work of reconstruction is at last complete."

The description of the pulpit takes the point of view of a visitor standing with his back to the northern wall of the church.

"The nearest columns, to his left and right (beyond the plain pillars which support the open landing), consist of figures of Christ on the one side and a female variously interpreted as the Earth, Pisa, and the Church on the other. The figure of Christ, slightly below life-size, is supported upon a block flanked by the figures of the four Evangelists. On the right hand of each Evangelist is his symbol; beneath St. Matthew's angel (which faces the visitor where he is now standing) crouches the Operaio at whose order the pulpit was built, his face raised in supplication to the Saint. On the other side, beneath the eagle, Giovanni himself kneels to receive the blessing of St. John. Christ has His right hand raised in blessing; in His left is a scroll inscribed: *Veritas de terra orta est et iustitia de celo prospexit.* On either side of His head is a cherub with outstretched wings. (These cherubs have been lost and are now replaced in plaster.)

"The corresponding figure on the right is that of a crowned woman, formerly interpreted as Pisa (and as such copied by

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Francavilla in his statue of Ferdinand I. de Medici, by the Royal Palace); at either breast she suckles a man-child (the citizen and the countryman), and there are seven knots in the cord of her girdle, representing her dominion over the Seven Islands. (Alternatively, the woman is the Church, her babes the Old and New Testaments, the knots in her girdle the seven virtues.) Behind her head are a pair of eagles (these also replaced in plaster), and beneath her feet are the four cardinal virtues, Prudence, Temperance, Strength, and Justice, the front and back of the pedestal being screened by eagles.

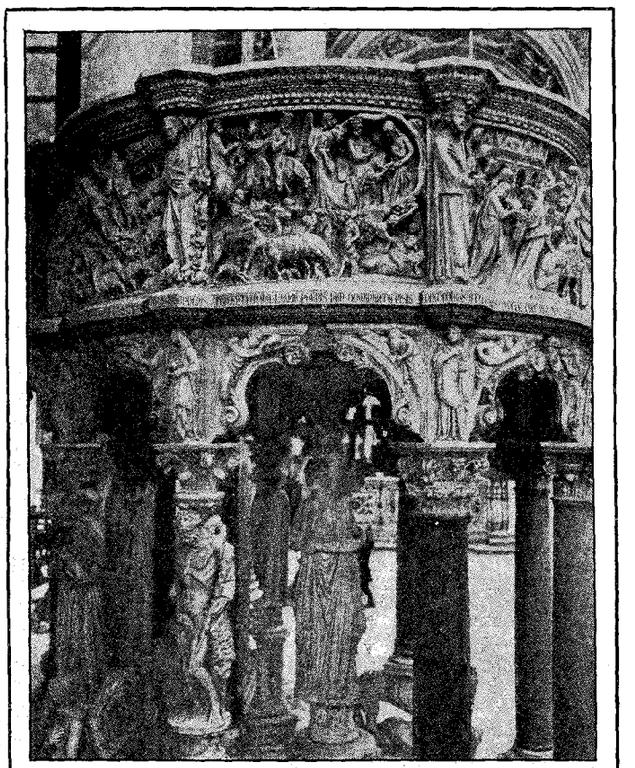
"The column to the right of this is composed of the nude figure of Hercules, on an ornate pedestal. This figure is traditionally a relic of antiquity, said to have been taken from the house of Hannibal at Carthage, but an examination of it shows unmistakable traces of Giovanni's handiwork, notably the sharply pointed knees and the treatment of the hair and beard. It is in striking contrast to Nicola's youthful and almost flamboyant Hercules in the Baptistry; a wizened, mournful figure, it symbolizes the failure of pagan strength when in conflict with the Christian strength represented by the corresponding figure of St. Michael.

"The third and sixth columns, of broccatello and porphyry, rest upon crouching lions (the one feature common to all these pulpits) each of which holds the body of a horse in his paws. The fourth and fifth columns are plain. The seventh, corresponding to the Hercules, bears a winged Michael, armed and cloaked, a drawn sword in his hand—a shapely and triumphant figure. This again is in marked contrast to Nicola's Michael in the Baptistry, who wears deacon's vestments and sits with a book in his left hand, on the cover of which is carved the crucified Christ between two soldiers with sponge and spear; but the figure corresponds exactly to the winged and armed Michael in the panel, immediately above, of the Judgment of the Blessed. Above the capital of each of the columns stands a sibyl, the triangular corbel on either side of her being filled with the leaning figure of a scroll-bearing prophet. Above these again are the nine panels, which, with the figures that separate them, are about one meter in height."

JOHN TRUMBULL

THE ISSUE OF THE LITERARY DIGEST coming nearest to the sesquicentennial date of American Independence, July 4th, makes it fitting that our cover should bear the picture of that event. John Trumbull, the artist who painted the canvas, "The Declaration of Independence," was the son of Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, who is reported to have been the only one of the Colonial Governors who gave unqualified support to the Patriot party. He was an intimate personal friend of Washington, and the fact that Washington often referred to him as "Brother Jonathan" has led to the tradition that from this was derived the phrase by which the United States is often personified. If the famous picture which now hangs in the Yale University School of Fine Arts is not so good in composition as some other of the same artist's historical paintings, of which he did a large number, it is still of the highest value for its portraiture, and probably from no other contemporary source can so many revolutionary worthies be derived. The painter was born in 1756 at Lebanon, Connecticut. He was graduated from Harvard in 1773, and two years later entered the Continental Army, where he became aide-de-camp to General Washington. He retired from the Army in 1777, and in 1780 embarked for France, and after a short stay in Paris went to London where he began his career as a painter under the instruction of Benjamin West. His first effort was a copy of West's copy of Raphael's "Madonna Della Sedia," but painting was not the most romantic of the experiences of Trumbull during his London stay. In Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design in the United States," which was reissued in 1918 in a new edition with additions by Frank W. Bailey and Charles E. Goodspeed, we derive the following account of this particular adventure:

"At that time the news of the death of Major André was received and occasioned a violent irritation in the public mind. It was his [Trumbull's] misfortune to lodge in the same house with another American gentleman, who had been an officer, against whom a warrant had been issued to apprehend him for high treason. Instructions had been given to the officer who was to execute the warrant, to arrest, ad interim, the painter, and secure his papers, in expectation of finding something of importance. The following day he was examined before the principal magistrates of the police, and in the course of examination something occurred which wounded his military pride, and called forth an address to this effect: 'Gentlemen, you are rude. You appear to be more in the habit of examining pickpockets and highwaymen than gentlemen. I will cut this examination short, gentlemen, by telling you who I am, and what I am. I am the son of him you call the Rebel Governor of Connecticut, and I have been aide-de-camp to him you call the Rebel General



THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI

Is the subject of the intricate sculpture in the central panel of the pulpit wall. This view shows one of the highly ornate pillars.

Washington. I know that in saying this I put my life in your hands. You will treat me as you please—remembering, that as you treat me, so will those gentlemen whom I have named treat your countrymen who are their prisoners, and in their power.'

"Mr. Trumbull ought to have known, that if his life was in danger, it was not as a prisoner of war, but as a spy; and that the circumstance of his being the son of Governor Trumbull, and having been in the Army, could not be kept from the knowledge of those who had arrested him: so that what he avowed did not put his life in the hands of the police magistrates; and his threat was utterly ineffective and irrelevant. The narration proceeds: This, perhaps, imprudent declaration had, however, a good effect. He was treated with greater civility. He was however, confined, and remained in confinement until the month of June following, more than eight months."

In 1782 Trumbull returned to America, but two years later found himself again in London and still in the atelier of his former master. Then began his series of historical paintings, the first of which was the "Battle of Bunker Hill" followed by the "Death of General Montgomery," both executed in 1786, and now also hanging in the Yale Art Gallery. A number of years passed before the completion of his most famous pictures. Of these, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," the "Surrender of Burgoyne," "Surrender of Cornwallis" and "Resignation of Washington at Annapolis" were finished in 1824, after eight years of labor.

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MELBA'S SWAN-SONG

THE LAST LIGHT OF THE GLORIOUS 'Nineties for the operatic stage went out in London when Melba sang her farewell on June 8. She is a late lingerer, tho her age is not beyond 61 or 62, and she doubtless has years yet of pleasant life. But most of her associates long ago preceded her into retirement or the deeper shadow. Two notable farewells of her contemporaries took place at the Metropolitan. Sembrich went in a blaze of glory; Eames made a modest speech of farewell unheralded at the end of a performance. Nordica died in some island of remote Eastern seas, the De Reszkes died, Edward, during the miseries of war in Poland, Jean, only a year or two ago, and Melba herself was a weeping figure at the side of his coffin. So the great figures pass, and some critics lament that this unhappy time brings forth none to take their places. Modern science came to the aid of the diva in giving her a farewell that outdid all her earlier associates. The King and Queen of England sat in the audience at Covent Garden, the house was crowded, but the radio carried her voice to 10,000,000 other listeners. Whether America heard any of these tones has not been reported, but her appearance is signalized by comments in our newspapers East and West, which show that her memory is green here. From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, we quote this:

MELBA IN HER PRIME

When fashions in hat and dress were somewhat different from to-day's.

"Last Tuesday night Madame Melba sang her farewell at Covent Garden in London. To an audience including the King and Queen, and some persons, it is said, who had waited in line since the previous evening to gain admittance to the last concert of this singer, she repeated selections that had won her fame in years long past.

"Thirty-eight years ago, in 1888, she appeared on the same stage, and with liquid tones won acclaim as the successor of Patti. A year before she had made her concert début at Brussels, taking the name of Melba from her birthplace, Melbourne. As Nellie Porter Mitchell, daughter of a contractor of Scottish blood (afterward Nellie Porter Armstrong) she had sung in a concert in Melbourne at the age of six.

"But what a complete triumph in song is encompassed by these two appearances at Covent Garden. In many of the countries of the world her voice has been heard and has won from its audiences superlative praise. Over a period of nearly forty years she has continued to charm, to awake wondering admiration, to provoke sincerest applause. For a like period she has been a celebrity adding to the total of human pleasure by the most perfect of musical instruments—the human voice.

"It is impressive to think of the durability as well as the beauty of this instrument as possest by Melba. It enthralled those who heard her in London thirty-eight years ago, and it was clear and sweet as it bade farewell to her hearers this week. Even when she was a child of six, the same wonderful instrument, patterned by nature rather than human handicraft, was bestowing a gift of delight upon those who listened to it.

"That the world bows to the possessor of a voice of more delicate timber and lovelier tone than lesser ones is proof that it is not altogether an idolater of material things, but also a worshiper of beauty."

Melba has quite recently published her memoirs and she still contributes reminiscential sketches to the daily press. In the London *Daily Chronicle* recently appeared an article from her pen on the subject of the gossip that follows the career of a successful artist:

"We are a quarter of the way through the twentieth century, yet a spirit of credulity is abroad which would have brought a blush to the cheek of the simplest medieval peasant who cheered his witches to the stake.

"No rumor about those of us who have reached some sort of public position can be too ridiculous or malevolent to obtain some sort of currency. And since such rumors can only be defeated by laughter, I should like to share with the world some of the amusement I have gained from stories aimed at myself.

"Not long ago a great friend of mine was presented with a magpie. I do not know if this magpie bore any marked resemblance to myself, apart from the fact that it would never talk to order, but it was christened Melba. One day, at a party where I was not present, my friend entered the room saying to her guests, 'Poor Melba has been terribly sick. I think it is because she has been eating so many mice.' Quite seriously the tale was spread round that, owing to my appetite for mice, my health had been impaired and I had been forced to stop singing.

"Here are some of the rumors from time to time retailed in all good faith by those naive creatures to whom rumor is the breath of life:

"'The reason that I can sing is that I have no roof to my mouth.

"'I consume three raw eggs before each act of 'Boheme.'

"'I 'show off' in church by singing Psalms an octave higher than the rest of the congregation.

"'I am a German Jewess, whose father was born in Stuttgart.

"'I am a Roman Catholic, a Nonconformist, a Christian Scientist, a Unitarian, and a Theosophist.

"One of the few legends that really hurt me is that which raises its head from time to time charging me with discouraging other singers.

"An amusing instance of this legend occurred before the war, when a well-known singer who had appeared on the same platform as myself, was infuriated by a stinging criticism in a great London paper, and wrote to the critic, saying that the criticism was quite unwarranted, that she had a tremendous success, and was 'at least better than Melba.'

"The critic took the letter as it stood and published it with the damning comment that his readers would doubtless like to know this singer's own opinion of her capacity. I was at once accused of engineering the whole scheme. Needless to say, I was not only guiltless but had deeply sympathized with the other singer when the article appeared."

Lord Stanley of Alderly presided at the Melba farewell. In a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"Lord Stanley paid an eloquent tribute to Melba's achievements in art and charity and drew enthusiastic assent from the audience. Dame Nellie, however, drew even greater enthusiasm when she thanked 'dear old Austin [stage-door keeper], who for thirty-six years has been at the stage-door and helped me to my carriage every night.'"

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

SELF-CENSORSHIP FOR THE STAGE

"WHY IS IT that every public play must have a naked woman? It is disgusting and pernicious to the young. It seems as tho we were living in an age of lust. Every play nowadays can not succeed or does succeed in proportion to the extent to which it caters to the passions and lusts." Anthony Comstock wrote this fifty-three years ago, after attending a performance at Barnum's, in New York City, so Heywood Broun tells us in his column in the New York *World*. Mr. Broun is "blest" if he can find very fundamental differences from our own times as he studies the manners of the 1870's. But the New York stage of to-day has long been regarded as sunk in the uttermost depths of iniquity, and at last, apparently under the threat of drastic action from the outside, has resolved on self-purification. It is succeeding, it seems, to the eminent satisfaction of its immediate critics and of the provinces. Some time ago there was a movement for a formal, legal stage censorship, and in order to avert such "a dangerous and undesirable" proposal, we are told, an agreement to have plays passed on by juries was entered into by the Actors' Equity Association, the Authors' League, the American Dramatists' Association and the Producing Managers' Association. The play-juries are composed of representative men and women, carefully selected in the gross panel, but assigned to the specific play by lot. Having seen the performance, they hear what the manager has to say in his defense and vote without discussion. If the evil is remediable, it is remedied; if the play as a whole is "objectionable from the point of public morals," it is ordered off the stage. If the offense is flagrant, the law may still be invoked; but in most cases the closing of the theater is considered sufficient penalty. Thus, observes the New York *Times*, "instead of a lingering malady, spreading contagion, we have a surgical operation." The theatrical profession is generally commended for its course, and *The Times* says:

"That the actors and managers have devised and adopted a measure so stringent and efficacious is vastly to the credit of their intelligence and of their sense of the dignity of their profession. The profits achieved by indecency, tho occasionally great, are of the nature of a self-limited disease. They are chiefly sought by managers who are inexperienced, or are incapable of learning that a great and permanent success is best founded upon the fundamental decency and intelligence of the American people."

All the plays and musical productions against which charges have been made, which, of course, included a number criticized for their outspokenness, have been passed upon by the juries. They have passed "Lulu Belle," "The Shanghai Gesture," "They Knew What They Wanted," "Desire Under the Elms," and "What Price Glory?" It is noticeable, comments the South Bend *Tribune*, which is sufficiently far from Broadway to be impartial, that all plays in which the object of the author and producer evidently was sincere were passed regardless of their content. Reviews in which the appeal is obviously to the vulgar and base do not fare so well. And, thinks the Indiana paper: "Realistic language may be pardonable if necessary to the purpose of a sound play; nudity which is arranged to entice the coarse is unpardonable." The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the decisions of the play-juries seem to have been discriminating and fair, and that when a jury decides that a play should be expurgated or terminated it probably does deserve the decision. But, believes *The Republican*,

"Renewal of the activity of 'play-juries' will arouse questioning as to whether there has been any further retrogression in the moral standards of the New York stage. 'Any one of knowledge or experience in theatergoing has only to cast a look backward to see incontestable evidence of a decline in stage art and a tremendous increase in the entirely trivial and the frankly indecent,' writes James S. Metcalfe, the veteran critic. But it is important to know whether he is comparing the present year with five or twenty-five years ago. Moreover, he does not think the stage has deteriorated more than other phases of American life.

"In twenty-five or even in ten years the theater has experienced a marked increase in specialization. Specialists in frank indecency have constantly gone a few steps further, along with specialists in new stage art and the continental drama. Frothy plays used to be designed for the 'tired business man' in general. The adjustment seems now to be more delicate, if the material is not, and the appeal is aimed specifically at out-of-town buyers. The theatergoing public no longer possesses any solidarity. But it is doubtful whether the past season has seen any decline either in taste or moral standards. In musical plays there has been a distinct turn toward the romantic and the graceful. Mr. Metcalfe's own weekly list of plays in the New York theaters seldom revealed more than five or six out of a total of fifty or more that could be called gross or indecent, tho others may have exhibited a frankness that before the World War would have been regarded as doing violence to good taste."

But there have been many complaints against the New York stage, not only from the "corn belt" but from the environs of New York itself, and the New York *World*, a pronouncedly liberal organ, says that "some regulation is necessary and inevitable, partly because without it commercialism would carry indecency to such lengths of perversion and grossness that it would be a public nuisance, and also because if we fail to regulate a little and intelligently we shall in the end be regulated a lot and very stupidly." Says *The World:*

"There is no need to dwell upon the reasons why a political censorship would be obnoxious. The only other alternative is censorship by the police and the District Attorney. This, too, would be heavy-handed and clumsy. There remains only the play-jury, which thus far, at least, has satisfied the demand for some regulation without trampling on any play that could by straining language to the limit be described either as a work of art or as necessary to the enjoyment of life in New York."

A BROTHERHOOD SCHOLARSHIP—Hundreds of scholarships are awarded in this country every year, and Raymond Wilson, a graduate of Ames College, Iowa, is said to have had his full share of them. But it is doubtful, says *The Christian Century* (undenominational), whether there is in all the world another scholarship available like the one recently given to Mr. Wilson. It is called the Japanese brotherhood scholarship, and *The Christian Century* tells us:

"The funds for its maintenance have been given entirely by Japanese now in this country. Some Japanese firms have contributed, but by far the greater part of the $1,500 which represents the annual income is the gift of students who, in most cases, are themselves struggling for the education which they covet. They have given this money in order that, every year, some American student, chosen as typical of the best in American student bodies, may go to Japan for a year of research work in some Japanese university. They frankly acknowledge that they are more concerned in having the holder of the scholarship come to know Japanese students intimately than in having him do detailed scholastic work. In other words, here is the living expression of a group of young people that, if the life from which they come can once be understood, it will be appreciated. And, with understanding and appreciation, these Japanese students confidently expect that all danger of trouble between the two countries will disappear. But it will be surprizing if this scholarship is not interpreted in some quarters as a cunning effort to hoodwink the people of the United States."

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SERGEANT YORK'S GREATEST FIGHT

THE GREATEST HERO in the World War, Sergt. Alvin C. York, is now engaged in combating one of the world's greatest evils—ignorance. Recently ground was broken on a 1,400-acre tract in the Cumberlands, in eastern Tennessee, where, before the snow flies, the Alvin C. York Industrial Institute will be in operation. October 8, we read, has been selected as the date for the opening ceremony, this being the anniversary of the day eight years ago when, as Corporal York with a squad of seven men, he attacked a battalion of German machine-gunners strongly intrenched in the Argonne Forest, killed many of them, put their guns out of action and marched 132 prisoners back through the German outposts and into the American lines. After the war Sergeant York had the opportunity of capitalizing his bravery by appearing on the stage or in the movies, but he resisted all such offers because he had a higher aim in view—instructing his fellow mountaineers in the arts of peace and giving them the "book l'arnin'" of which they were sorely in need. The school of his dreams is about to come true. It is to be a vocational high school. It will give instruction in industrial and agricultural subjects as well as seek to diminish the illiteracy which, we are told, has for so long been distinctive of the folk in some of the Southern mountains. By lectures he earned $15,000 for the project, and with this started a fund. The Tennessee Legislature promised to give $50,000 more. A lumber company provided 1,000 acres of land; Fentress County gave 135 acres more, two men gave 235 acres, and other small gifts have increased the tract to 1,400 acres. The first building, we are told, is to cost $100,000. There are to be two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, costing another $100,000; a stock and dairy barn costing $15,000, an agricultural department costing $25,000, a woodworking shop costing $5,000, and other departments, bringing the total up to $250,000.

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IGNORANCE NOW HIS FOE

Sergt. Alvin C. York, hero of the World War, who is devoting his life and fortune to building a school for his own people in the mountains of eastern Tennessee. He is shown here with his wife.

Sergeant York has not relinquished "his heroic character," observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and the New York *Sun*, in comparing his war career with his peace-time mission, says:

"That was a tough fight in a tough war. Sergeant York is now engaged in a tougher fight in a tougher war. He went into that one because it was his duty, altho he belonged to a religious sect which believes warfare wrong and killing in war grievously sinful. He has gone into this one because he believes it transcendentally righteous. He came out of the first war with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the French Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre, the Italian Croce di Guerra and the Montenegrin Medaille pour la Bravoure Militaire. He may come out of this second war with something worth more than all of them, the shining gratitude of countless boys and girls whom his efforts have helped out of darkness into light.

"Sergeant York's new and personally conducted war is against ignorance. What he saw of the world after he left his valley in the Cumberland Mountains filled him with a passion for taking some of its worthwhile things back to his home people. Once he read in a little book he carried with him to the fighting in Europe a very famous and familiar question which took on for him a new meaning. It was: 'For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'

"That question, he has since said, kept ringing in his mind after he had come back to America, where all sorts of engagements at fantastic pay were offered him. Then, in his own words, he 'remembered those little ones in the mountains were struggling for something greater than money—the right to become upright and Christian men and women.' And he decided that the work cut out for him in life was to take the blessings of education into his native hills.

"Sergeant York has been laboring on this project as steadily and courageously as he tracked the German battalion in the Argonne. For eight years he has worked at it in spite of discouragement and the necessity of earning a living for his own family. Once his barn burned and in the fire he lost his farm tools, his stock of hay and all but two of his cattle. But he refused to accept offers of paying jobs and kept at his task, with an occasional lecture tour to raise funds for the school."

OUR GRANDSIRES' "FLAMING YOUTH"—The "flaming youth" of the twentieth century can not hold a candle to the "flaming youth" of the eighteenth century, believes Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Dr. Faunce is another of those who do not believe that modern youth is burning itself out with bad habits, and in his address before the Brown graduating class, as he is quoted in the press, he confesses that he knows "too many things about the former generation to indulge in despair over the present one." And he asks:

"Would any historian wish to exchange the worst traits of the twentieth century for the scandalous doings of the eighteenth century? Bradford's history of the Pilgrim Fathers shows us within ten years after the *Mayflower* cast anchor at Plymouth such vices as are unknown to civilization to-day.

"Any graduate who has been out of college forty years will tell you there was far more intoxication among students in his day than now. The college comic of forty years ago was thrust under the door in the darkness of the night and burned by the janitor in the morning. The older generation was not angelic, but it rigorously suppressed or carefully concealed conditions which were not sanctioned by its code. Its goodness consisted largely in restraint and repression.

"To-day competent college students are invited to forage for themselves, and to discuss as well as to listen. In our seminaries they sit around a table in high intellectual companionship with the advanced student that we call the professor. In the laboratory the student with his own hands and eyes and brain must find out the truth or retire in defeat. Slowly we are learning that the only training that lasts is self-training, and that unless the student educates himself, his remains forever a closed and darkened mind."

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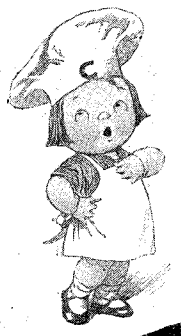
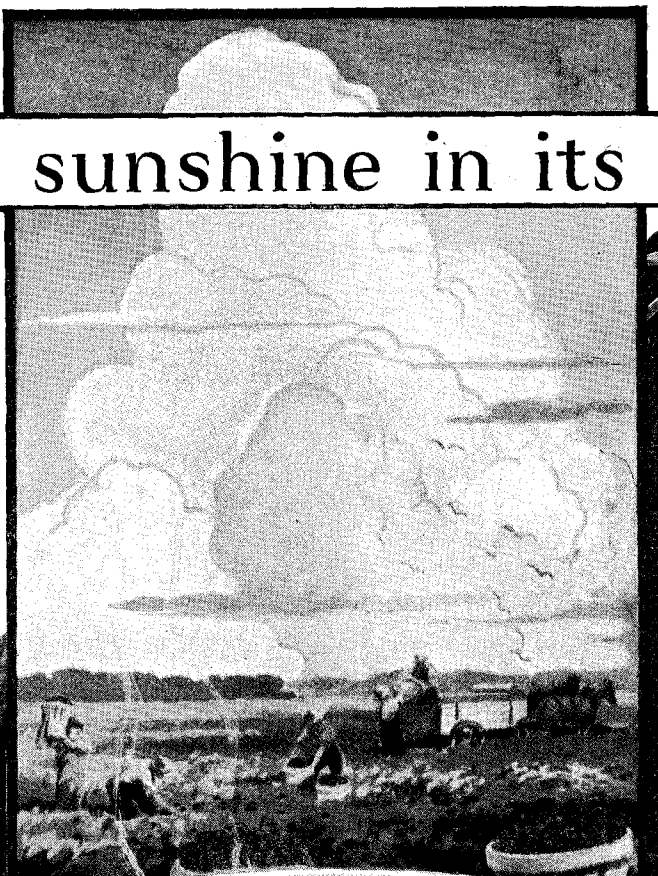
There's sunshine in its flavor!

Oh, let no day go on its way
Without a Campbell's greeting.
For soup gives pep to every step
And joy to all your eating!





There's the glow of the sun in this tempting soup! Every spoonful brings to your lips the goodness and tonic wholesomeness of the most glorious full-ripe tomatoes, sweetened right on the vines and made into soup the very day they are plucked!

In Campbell's famous kitchens the rich juices and tomato "meat" are strained through mesh as fine as pin-points. So the smooth puree that remains contains only the most delicious and nourishing parts of the tomato.

In giant tureens of pure nickel, golden butter is blended in and our French chefs add the fresh herbs and other seasoning that make the flavor all the more enticing. What a treat!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

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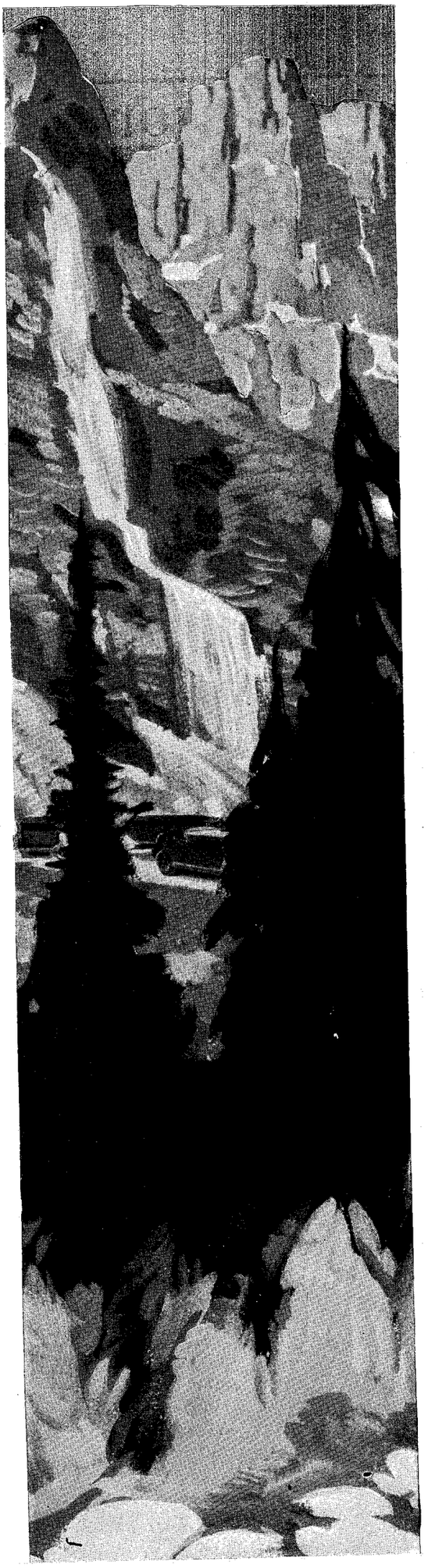

MR. EMERY writes a letter telling why 300 Rocky Mountain Coaches are SEIBERLING equipped

The Seiberling Rubber Company,
Akron, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Our coaches in Rocky Mountain National Park carry passengers into the heights of perpetual snow. We cross the Continental Divide, 11,79 feet above sea level, at Fall River Pass. Over concrete, granite and cl our coaches go, and must—and do—go safely.

Maximum traction and utmost dependability—we must have these factors in our tire equipment. For these reasons, all our passenger coaches during 1926 and for two years to come, are Seiberling All-Tread equipped.

This season, while thousands of visitors in Rocky Mountain National Park are viewing the marvelous scenic panorama from our fleet of coaches. Seiberling All-Tread Tires under wheel will add to the enjoyment an safety of their holiday.

Very truly yours,

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARKS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Roe Emery

President
Estes Park, Denver, Colo.

And also in Glacier National Park, that rugged land of scenic splendor, where every provision is made for the safety and comfort of visitors, the coaches are equipped with Seiberling All-Tread Tires.

THE SEIBERLING RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

SEIBERLING ALL-TREADS

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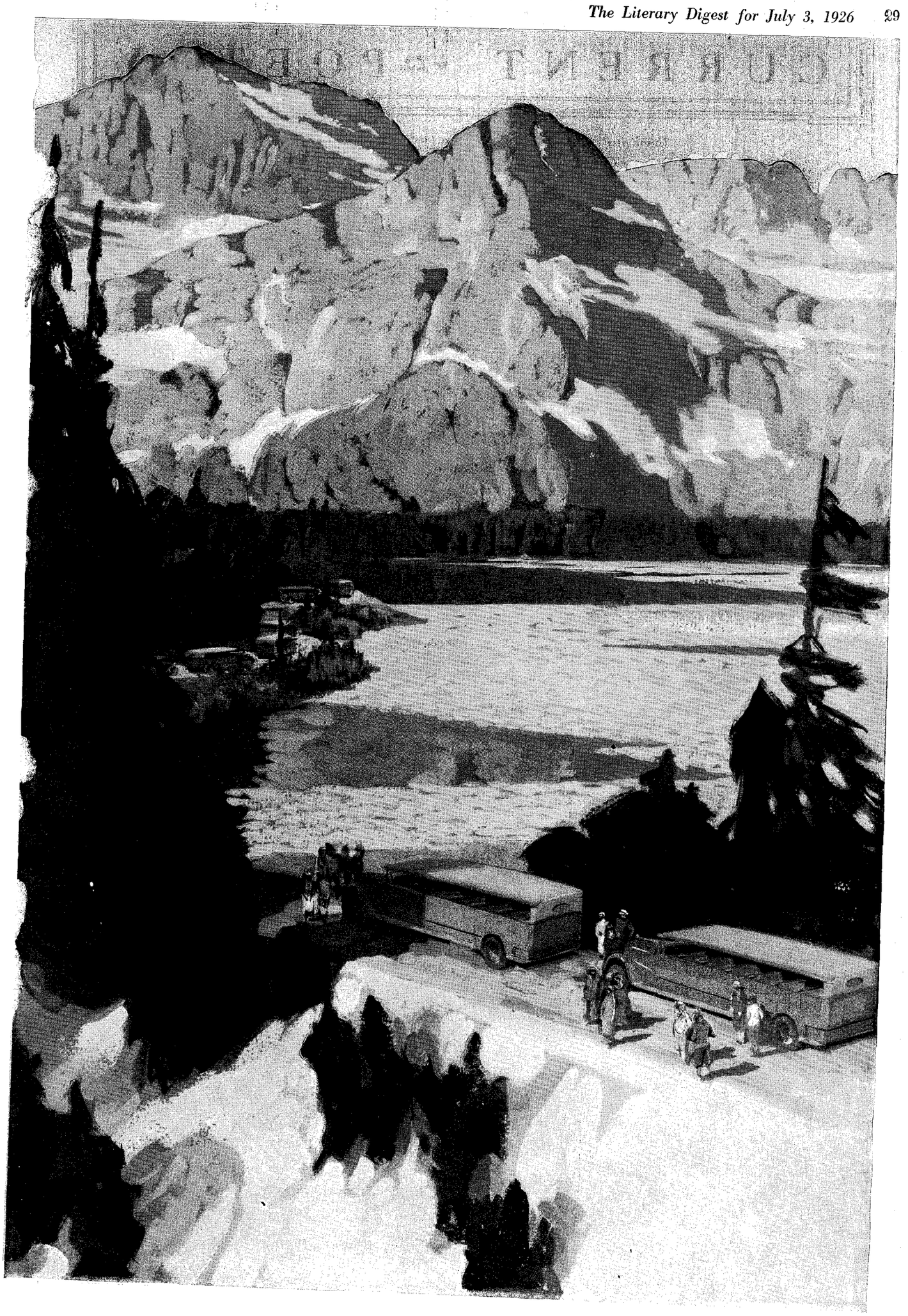

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SOMETHING austere and remote, as of an older time, is in these lines in *The Atlantic Monthly*, tho the thought springs from to-day:

DEATH

By Alice Brown

If it be sleep, then God defend our sleep:
For we have yielded Him our young desires,
Our passion of sweet madness to o'erleap
This round of earth, outracing starry fires,
Our ardors straining toward dim aureoles
That seemed His signals on the midnight way
Where His true hosts of home-returning souls
Gleamed in the welcome of a rising day.
Our altar fires are out that once did burn
As the red sun. To earth we yield us up.
From her low door we came, and we return
Sure only of a bed, nor bite nor sup.
Now let Him who blows out our candle light
Defend our dreams from perils of the night.

SPRING has stirred the blood in Ireland if the London *Spectator* here brings us a fair sample:

BALLADE OF COLLEENS

By Hamish Maclaren

If all the young maidens were blackbirds and thrushes—
  Sing merry, sing merry, now fly not away!
I'd find me a garden of green flowering bushes,
  Where all the young maidens might nest them in May.
With lilac and cherry,
And Autumn's red berry—
And oh, we'll sing merry at dawning of day!

If all the young maidens were birds in my spinneys—
  Sing clearly, sing clearly, now fly not from me!
Not a thrush would I part with for ten golden guineas,
  Nor barter a blackbird for pearls of the sea.
I'd love them so dearly,
So late and so early—
And oh, we'll sing clearly from every tall tree!

THESE verses in *The American Federationist* (Washington) are accompanied each by a drawing by the author, which, unfortunately, we can not show:

THE DIVINITY OF TOIL

By Thornton Oakley

Toiler, toiler of the mine,
Braving Pluto's inmost shrine,
Delving dark in depths of earth
As some god of mystic birth,
Wresting from deep-hidden pyres
Food for man's insatiate fires,
Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
In thy toil Divinity?

Toiler, toiler of the mill,
Molding matter to thy will,
Rearing towers crowned with flame,
Bessemers of Titan frame,
By thy fierce, all-potent fires
Forging man's proud, cloud-flung spires,
Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
In thy toil Divinity?

Toiler, toiler of the rail,
Piercing crag and spanning vale,
With thy engines' headlong roar
Girdling nations shore to shore,
Binding close in mesh of steel
Man with man for common weal,
Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
In thy toil Divinity?

Toiler, toiler of the sea,
Cleaving black immensity,
With thy hulls, majestic, vast,
Scorning wave and typhoon's blast,
Bearing north, south, east and west
Man upon his ceaseless quest,
Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
In thy toil Divinity?

Thou that through the years' swift flight,
Led by soaring visions' light,
Conquering earth, sky and main,
Buildest toil's enduring fane,
Ever lifting man's desire
To the pure, celestial fire,
Thou, O Toiler, thou shalt see
In thy toil Divinity.

SOMETHING here from the New York *Sun* is appropriate to the coming season:

THE SWIMMER

By Abigail Cresson

Who wades in shallow water and would keep
Away from places where the tide runs deep,
He will be safe, but he will never know
The fierce delights of one who dares to go
Far out where waves are taller than the ships,
Where wild, green water makes a wall, then slips
In a half arc to crash some rock with thunder;
Where there are pools to suck a strong man under.
He will be safe; his mouth will not be wry
With bitter salt; he will not have to try
His strength with death; I hear the north wind shout;
And bruised and numb, yet am I glad that I
Am not afraid to live, afraid to die . . .
I leap the waves and swim yet further out.

THE passing Memorial Day brings this to the Cincinnati *Times-Star:*

THE NEW TWILIGHT HOUR

To the Mothers Whose Boys Are Still Over There

By J. K. R.

From her tea they had taken the sweet,
  From her bread they had taken the flour;
But between the day and the dark,
  They gave her a new twilight hour.

From her heart they had taken the joy,
  In fear they had made her to cower;
For they had even taken her boy,
  But they gave her a new twilight hour.

When day dies and dim shadows lower,
  She dreams of him under the sod;
And there, in the new twilight hour,
  She is nearer to him, and to God.

WHILE some of our home-keeping censors are rubbing us on the raw we discover by the Providence *Journal* that the oldest of civilizations have some of our "weaknesses":

ROTARY

By Leonard Bacon

This country has been dipt in sentiment
As a fabric might be dipped in gorgeous dyes,
The hues of earth that mimic fiery skies,
Gold, azure, emerald, scarlet insolent,
Contrasting, or with cunning purpose blent,
To dazzle or to charm Barbaric eyes
That view the medley with a wild surmise,
And go in time to their own land content.

Tell not the laity. The vulgar pulse
That beats in all, beats with due vigor here.
Rome has her Main Street, too, it would appear,
Though named for some earth-shaker from Savoy,
Who hustled in his time and got results.
And then there is a Rotary Club! Oh boy!

"HOMESICK BLUES" in *The Measure* has all the touches of race and of universality besides:

HOMESICK BLUES

By Langston Hughes

De railroad bridge's
A sad song in de air.
De railroad bridge's
A sad song in de air.
Ever time de trains pass
I wants to go somewhere.

I went down to de station.
Ma heart was in ma mouth.
Went down to de station.
Heart was in ma mouth.
Lookin' for a box car
To roll me to de South.

Homesick blues, Lord,
'S a terrible thing to have.
Homesick blues is
A terrible thing to have.
To keep from cryin'
I opens ma mouth an' laughs.

IN the Providence *Journal* the ungrateful outlander makes response to the benevolent gesture of New York's literary dictators. To explain, we quote the introductory note:

The "Best Book" of each month is selected by a committee composed of Christopher Morley, Heywood Broun, Dorothy Canfield, William Allen White and Henry Seidel Canby. (They know!)

BOOK OF THE MONTH CLUB

By South County

No longer need one take for truth the blurb upon a jacket,
Nor, doubtful, choose, between reviews, that praise a book or hack it;
For Dr. Canby and his crew, who sail the *Saturday Review*,
Will kindly pick the book for you.

They'll gravely guide your faltering feet through mazes literary,
Avoid for you the pitfalls, too, that Tom or Dick or Harry—
Without the arm of Broun or White—might stumble into any night
Unlit by Canby's guiding light.

The "best new book" these pundits sage, will gladly mail to you,
For they must know—they tell one so—egad, it must be true—
These smug purveyors to the "hicks" who wallow in the outmost "sticks"
And pine for literary "kicks."

Each month this "Fatefull Five" give tongue, while publishers wait breathless,
Until they learn what book, in turn, is, ergo, labelled deathless,
And then, in pages of the press, this Delphian verdict straightaway stress
Throughout the moron wilderness.

And who so base to lisp the thought this canny advertising
Should have, of course, its hidden source in publishers' devising?
And who so rude to raise the shout that through some literary tout
This happy "sales stunt" blossomed out?

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AS MONTHS AND MILES ROLL BY YOU'RE GLAD YOU DRIVE AN OLDSMOBILE

There is special significance in the fact that the preference for Oldsmobile, which has risen month by month, now mounts by leaps and bounds. It reveals an insistent demand for certain qualities in a car that fit it eminently for the open road:

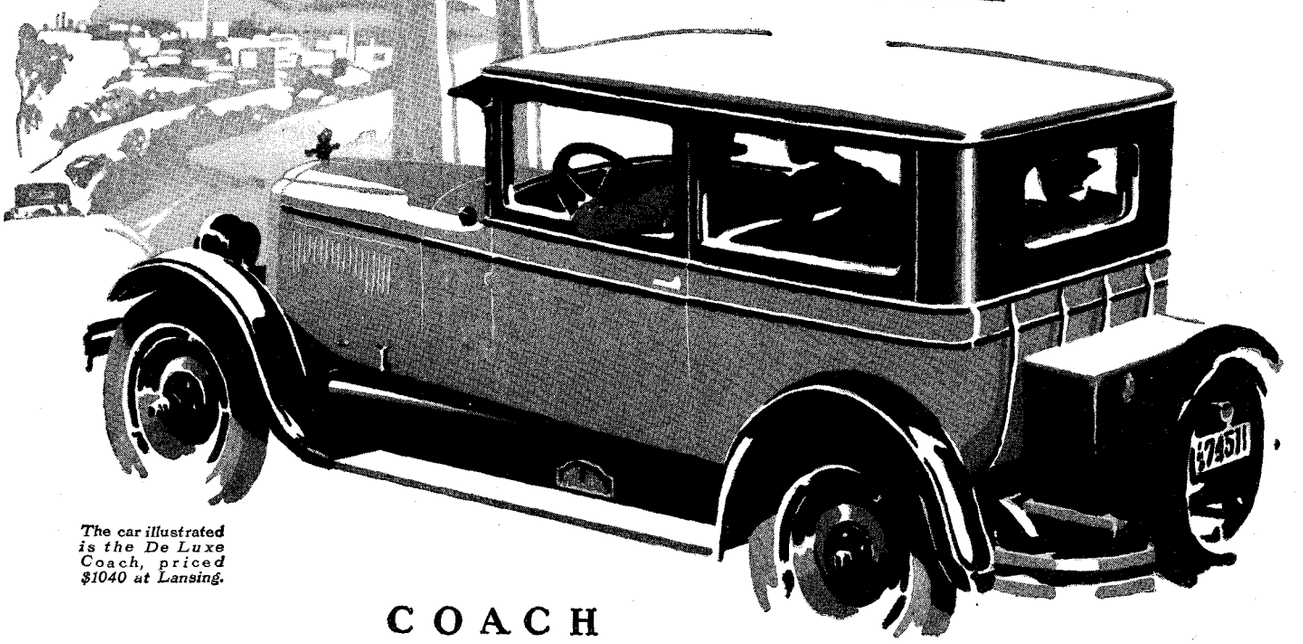
Dependability . . . unwavering performance mile after mile, day in and day out.

Comfort . . . relaxation, pure enjoyment of every trip. And handling ease!

The utter reliability of Oldsmobile, the undimmed spirit of its performance throughout the steadiest grind, the restful comfort in which you ride, impress you more and more with its superiority. And as months and miles roll by, you're glad you drive an Oldsmobile.

OLDSMOBILE SIX

Product of General Motors



The car illustrated is the De Luxe Coach, priced $1040 at Lansing.

COACH

$950

F.O.B. LANSING

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

International Newsreel photograph

PRINCES OF THE CHURCH RUBBING ELBOWS SOCIABLY WITH "THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK"

In the front row are eight Cardinals, Governor "Al" Smith and Mayor Walker. It is easy to pick out the Papal Legate, Cardinal Bonzano, in the center—the fifth figure counting from the beholder's left. The fourth is the Mayor, the sixth is the Governor, who is turning toward Cardinal Hayes—himself another son of the justly famous "Sidewalks." The group is arranged on the steps of the City Hall.

CARDINALS AT WORK AND PLAY

AS THE SCARLET-ROBED PAPAL LEGATE, Cardinal Bonzano, raised his hand in blessing the mother of a tiny New York boy broke through the throng "and set the child, scarcely able to walk, directly in front of His Eminence, who immediately laid a hand on the boy's head." At which the little fellow—"well instructed by his mother," notes the New York *Evening Post*—"kissed the ring on the Cardinal's other hand." Seeing this, the account goes on, the mothers of two little girls—their names, ages, and addresses, as well as those of the little boy, are duly recorded by the sedulous reporter—"pushed their diminutive daughters forward, and they were received in the same manner." And these incidents of the departure of the history-making "Cardinals' Special" of flame-colored Pullman coaches, Chicago-bound from New York, were typical of the simple piety and superlative faith with which the visit of a great company of brilliantly caparisoned "Princes of the Church" had infused the loyal mass of their coreligionists. No less interesting than the gorgeous coloring of the ecclesiastical pageantry was the picturesque spectacle of plain folk, one's neighbors and friends, kneeling in the street without hesitation or self-consciousness to participate in the pontifical and archiepiscopal blessings wafted from passing automobiles or foot processions, or to snatch a magical opportunity to kiss the hierarchical ring of some ever-amiable prelate. And then, for a touch of mundane coloring on the lighter side, we read of Cardinal O'Donnell, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, sitting in the grandstand at the Polo Grounds, "with half a dozen lesser dignitaries of the Church and about 6,000 fans," watching "with apparent interest" while the Giants "won their third straight victory from the League-leading Reds by a score of 3 to 2." As we gather from one of the sporting pages of *The Herald Tribune*, His Eminence "saw Heinie Mueller, who until yesterday was one of Sir Rogers Hornsby's St. Louis Cardinals, go to bat for Jimmy Ring in the seventh and hammer out a hit which tied the score at 2 to 2. And in the eighth he saw Freddie Lindstrom swing his bat to put the winning run in place for Kelly to drive it home." Other mighty deeds also were beheld by the Irish Cardinal; and we are assured by Rud Rennie, of the *Herald Tribune's* battery of baseball experts, that "as a fan" His Eminence is "a complete success." In proof of which Mr. Rennie records that the Cardinal "had his bottle of soda pop with the boys and stayed to the very end of the game, despite ten minutes of rain, which might have dampened the ardor of a less enthusiastic fan."

On the more ceremonious side of the Cardinals' stay in New York—preceding their religious mission at the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago—the climax of public interest attended their reception at the City Hall by Mayor Walker and Governor "Al" Smith, who had come from Albany for the occasion. Of this event *The World* tells us:

> The streets were thick with nooning throngs. All eyes were focused on the colorful figures in the cars. Half of Little Italy turned out along Lafayette Street. School children lined the curb like sparrows on a wire and cheeped out their songs to the Prelates, who waved their hands as they passed.
>
> The oldest-timer could not remember seeing City Hall Park packed like this. About 15,000 were in and around the Plaza. Every window in the tall sky-scrapers was a frame full of faces. A thousand policemen held back the excited people.
>
> The Papal Legate's hat was scarlet, Cardinal Hayes's black with scarlet braid—the hats, low-crowned and broad-brimmed, set over the small red zucchetti, which showed when the hats were lifted in greeting to cheering crowds.
>
> Mounted police galloped ahead of the motor-cars down Fifth Avenue. Motor-cycle patrolmen cleared the way ahead of traffic. All the avenue stopt to stare.
>
> Down to Ninth Street and then east and south by way of Lafayette Street spun the string of cars, while Cardinal Bonzano

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Springfield, Missouri

Adding the wings of

LOWER PRICE

to the wonderful

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"

Savings from $100 to $400 on the larger six-cylinder Chrysler Imperial "80".

	OLD PRICES	NEW PRICES	SAVINGS
Phaeton	$2645	$2495	$150
Roadster	2885	2595	290
Coupe	3195	2895	300
Sedan (5-passenger)	3395	3095	300
Sedan (7-passenger)	3595	3195	400
Sedan-Limousine	3695	3595	100

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax)

Lower prices on Chrysler Imperial "80"—one more logical and highly important step in the working-out of Walter P. Chrysler's four-car plan of Quality Standardization.

Lower prices on Chrysler Imperial "80"—following the lower price on Chrysler "70" and the astonishing price accompanying the introduction of the new, lighter Chrysler six-cylinder "60"—first fine fruits of the Chrysler plan of creating greater value by group-manufacture under one name and under one roof for the four great quality fields.

Lower prices on Chrysler Imperial "80"—opening the gates to the wider market which has been impatiently waiting to take advantage of the car as fine as money can build—the car of 80 miles an hour and more—the car of utmost luxury—*and now, unchanged in any detail, the car of incomparable value in the high-class field.*

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

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lifted his hat with each successive wave of cheering or rattle of hand clapping.

As they neared City Hall the flocks foregathered there could be seen. Out in front of the century-old hall companies of the 165th Infantry stood rigidly. The regimental bands were supported by the Firemen's Band. The Municipal Band was already inside, stationed in the balcony of the Aldermanic Chamber.

Mayor Walker was waiting in his room inside. In the Governor's room the Chief Executive had been joined by Mrs. Smith, Miss Rose A. Pedrick, Mrs. Timothy J. Mara, and Catherine Smith, the Governor's daughter.

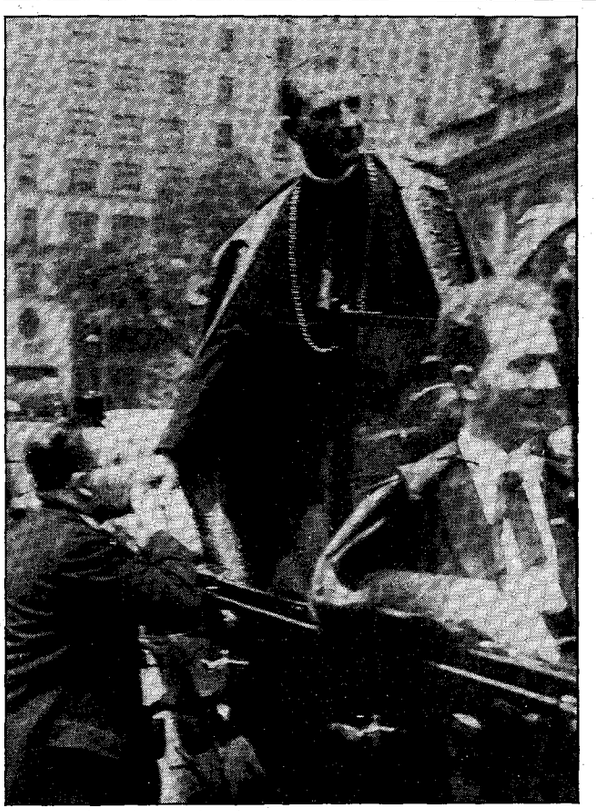
The Governor's staff was on hand, military and naval. Governor Smith smoked a cigar while he waited.

Here the reporter pauses to mention that the day was "warm, very warm," and the Governor "lifted off his silk hat and fanned himself with it." Slowly, we are told, "his collar began to give up the fight and go down like a dish of ice-cream in the sun." And meanwhile:

A red carpet had been unrolled and stretched from the Aldermanic Chamber at the top of the spiral stairs down and out to the Plaza curb. Its edges were walled by bluecoats.

A minute before noon the eight Cardinals arrived, accompanied by the Governor's committee of thirty and a delegation from the Catholic Club. The Old 69th Band broke out with the National Anthem and all stood at attention. The dignitaries stept down and filed up the steps into City Hall.

Watchers grew excited and tried to get through the solid lines of blue to kiss the Papal Legate's ring. The police put them back, torn themselves between duty and the desire to kneel before the ring. The temporal fought a losing bout with the eternal on the face of one policeman, and he threw duty over his shoulder and stept forward to kneel and kiss the ring.



International Newsreel photograph

AN OFT-REPEATED ACT OF HOMAGE

One of the moments at which a devout Catholic spectator grasped at the widely-craved opportunity to press his lips upon the Papal Legate's official ring—an act from which piety augurs a highly propitious influence.

Chief Inspector Lahey saw his lapse with a hawk-like eye and pulled him back, but Cardinal Bonzano, no less quick-sighted, made a step to the side and held out his right hand to the policeman, and what could even a Chief Inspector do after that? Nothing, and he did it.

Once inside the Hall the dignitaries passed between the lanes of blue and up the helical stairs to the Aldermanic Chamber, draped with national, State, and city flags and the pontifical colors of silver and gold. Five hundred persons crammed the chamber. Cardinal Bonzano made a temporary throne of the Aldermanic President's chair under the canopy on the rostrum, over which was a frescoed plaque bearing Lincoln's words: "A government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Beside him sat Cardinal Hayes. These two faced the audience. The six other Cardinals sat in two confronting rows, three on the right hand of the Papal Legate, three on his left. These were up on the end platform. And behind them, on either side of the platform, sat the Governor's staff, supporting clergy, officials, and the Governor's Committee.

After brief speeches by Cardinal Hayes and Mayor Walker, the Governor gave a lively, human note to the proceedings by linking Cardinal Hayes, Mayor Walker, and himself in a playful allusion to their common origin in the down-town neighborhoods of old New York. As *The World* records it:

There was laughter when the Governor said there was a "song being sung around the world" called "The Sidewalks of New York."

"It is said this song is for me," he went on. "The truth is I have two partners in this, Cardinal Hayes and Mayor Walker. The Cardinal was born right here, back of City Hall. . . . And that wasn't so long ago, either. . . . Of course, I'm not as old as he is."

Governor Smith spoke of Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago and said New York had some claim on him, and that he himself would be willing to let Cardinal Mundelein "in on a four-cornered partnership" of "The Sidewalks of New York."

When the Governor had finished he stept back and the Papal Legate rose, "speaking in a precise, heavily accented voice." After a few formal words of thanks and appreciation, he went on to remark more intimately:

"Personally, I am heartily glad to visit again the United States, and particularly New York, where I spent so many pleasant days with dear friends admiring the artistic beauty and natural advantages of your city and State, where the heart of American life and activity pulsates so strongly, where America's proverbial hospitality is so generously shown, and where the citizens of the United States and the rest of the world enjoy a cosmopolitan association for mutual pleasure and profit.

"Coming up Fifth Avenue and Broadway the visitor is amazed at the height and structural strength of your buildings, many of which seemingly aspire to contact with the heavens, a fact which captivates the imagination of the European to such a degree as to induce him, for the moment at least, to forget the historic monuments of the Old World.

"Your State and city have given famous men to America—to the industries, to the arts, to law, to statesmanship, to priestly, episcopal, and cardinalitial offices in the Church, and, through nomination or election, to the exalted office of President of this great Republic."

Unique in railway history was the "Cardinals' Special," of which even the wheels shared the fiery hue. From an advance description of it issued by the New York Central Railroad we learn:

The Cardinals' train consists of several specially equipped Pullman cars. On the head end will be a combined lounge and library car, with a collection of books selected for the distinguished clerical passengers, and following will be three luxurious compartment cars, each having six compartments and three drawing-rooms. Another car in the train has ten finely appointed compartments with de luxe furnishings.

The dining-car of the train has been equipped with extra fine linens and beautiful silverware, engraved specially with the coat-of-arms of Cardinal Bonzano, the Papal Legate.

Cardinal Bonzano is to have his own private car, which will represent the finest workmanship of the Pullman shops.

The Papal Legate's car will have five rooms, furnished with all appointments, bearing the Cardinal's insignia. Fine draperies, not ordinarily in a Pullman car, special wall panels and many unusual features will make this car one of the most beautiful ever designed and turned out of an American car shop.

The cars in the special train have been named for this occasion. The dining-car is named "St. Mary of the Lake," after the Chicago Theological Seminary at Mundelein, Illinois. Each of the other six cars has been given a name familiar in the annals of Catholic history—Pope Pius XI., Cardinal Bonzano, Cardinal Hayes, Bishop Quarter, the first Bishop of Chicago; Pere Marquette, the French Jesuit missionary, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

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At home in any environment

~of a distinguished family

The Packard is at home in any surroundings. At the tennis courts or at the courts of kings it well reflects its owner's taste and judgment.

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PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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One "stupendous spectacle" after another, according to Dudley Nichols, staff correspondent of the New York *World*, marked the progress of the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. After special celebrations, first for children and then for women, the pageantry of the occasion culminated in "Men's Night," which brought the first outdoor session after dark. In a dispatch dated from Soldiers' Field, Mr. Nichols writes:

Dark is no misnomer. The moon hung over the gigantic stadium like an immense white miter nailed to the indigo vaulting of this open-air cathedral.

Before sundown pilgrims started the march, all men. The whole east side of Chicago resounded to their tramping. By 8:30 o'clock 160,000 filled the stadium.

Batteries of searchlights made walls of splendor around the stadium. The big arcs were atop pylons on either side the gold-domed altar. They rimmed the Doric peristyles.

Flashlights exploded like shells as two Red and Purple dignitaries mounted the green terraced pyramid which supports the altar and took their thrones as clouds of white smoke leapt up like conjured ghosts, then rolled higher and dissolved in darkness.

As if they were lightning, thunder followed these flashes. But it was the thunder of music—"The Star-Spangled Banner," booming from loud-speakers and shaking the night air.

The army of men stood up and sang in unison, the voice of a Polyphemus, a giant as tall as 160,000 men.

At nine o'clock this multitude with its sky-shaking voice repeated, after Bishop Hoban of Chicago, the Holy Name Society's Declaration of Faith.

"I believe, O Jesus"——, came the metallic voice of the loud speaker. And from in front and behind and to right and left came the tremendous human echo— "I believe, O Jesus"——. The great sound rushed up into night and went vibrating over Chicago to the West and Lake Michigan to the East.

Something was happening along the encircling slopes of humanity. At the last tremendous words 100,000 men around the walls of the colossal bowl took white candles from 100,000 pockets.

All struck matches and touched the wick. For a second it seemed a field of fireflies had sprung from August into June. The fires multiplied in constellations.

In thirty seconds the hundred thousand candles were massed like firmamental fires. They drove night still higher into the sky. They wove a tapestry with threads of molten gold.

Light, the most impalpable of things, is the most wondrous. Struck dumb with wonder, the multitude stood rooted in silence. For several minutes the tremulous brilliancy of the cyclorama held its fire. Then it was extinguished, as mysteriously as it had come.

Candles were lighted again several times later in the night.

Earlier in the day Soldiers' Field was the scene of the second public ceremonial of the Eucharistic Congress.

Within the immense bowl of the stadium, 160,000 pilgrims were wedged like small mosaics of a floor a quarter mile long and a furlong across. The bowlful of humanity spilled over and left 350,000 persons outside the elliptical brim.

The bottom of the bowl, where yesterday more than 60,000 school children sat on acres of benches and piped up with one voice to chant the mass of the angels, was filled to-day with women.

The majority of the throngs which started at dawn on a trek through Chicago, toward the southeast and across Michigan Boulevard to the number of viaducts that bridge the Illinois Central tracks and lead to Grant Park, edging Lake Michigan, were women, many with their husbands and families, some carrying babies.

Solemn Pontifical high mass was celebrated on the gigantic altar in view of the half million devotees by the Most Rev. Joseph Palica, Vice-Regent of Rome. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco.

There was no threat of rain as yesterday. The sun was out, an intolerable fire above.

As it neared the zenith the stadium became an immense stewpan and heat waves capered over the sea of heads and faces and made the gigantic many-colored view confused and fantasmagorial.

The multitudes of pilgrims, fortified by faith, stood their ground, undaunted by this baking. A light breeze mitigated the heat somewhat. But before noon the watchers began to drop like flies and police dropt their work to carry the sunstruck victims through narrow lanes to improvised first aid booths.

The Western Union office under the concrete slope of the west stadium was turned into an impromptu hospital. Unconscious men and women and girls were laid on the telegraphers' benches, and the operators themselves took a turn at the stretchers.

At length Boy Scouts came on the jog trot with bundles of stretchers and the fainting and sunstruck were taken care of.

Except for the light breeze and the prompt first-aid measures the situation might have been dangerous.

The scene was much the same as yesterday, tho made more vivid by the molten sun. As far as the eye could rove the great concrete slopes of the stadium were blackened by vibrant human masses, indistinguishable as individuals, corpuscles of a monstrous body, as if composing the cellular tissue of a giant ray such as no ocean knows.

The brilliancy of the climbing sun gave varied effects. The sloping sides of Soldiers' Field now resembled terraced poppy beds with flashing points of red and green. Now the vista was a bowlful of colored confetti stirred into motion by invisible energies. All at once the confetti began to change color and turn white and gray like a metropolitan snowfall.

Close scrutiny disclosed that women by thousands were pinning newspapers over their heads as protection against the sun. Nuns and sisters put down their black umbrellas, which only seemed to draw the heat and to obstruct the view of others, and fastened the papers over their hoods and wimples.

Everybody seemed providentially to have brought along a newspaper or two.

For walls this open-air cathedral has the lateral masses of the peristyles, great Doric cliffs, with the sprawling gray Ionic mass of the Field Museum shutting off the sky at one end, a quarter mile beyond the cross-surmounted dome of the tremendous altar. That altar, on its green truncated pyramid, is 125 feet high, but is in proportion with the magnitudes roundabout. Even the Field Museum is reduced to small dimensions by half a million people.

An airplane cruised a mile high, skirting the shore-line of Lake Michigan and taking bird's-eye photographs.

Below at the altar the 2,000-year-old ritual was going on. The old and the new were in conjunction.

Something, the shimmering air or the human heat waves rising or the bright hues shifting and reshifting, had attracted thousands of jeweled dragonflies with gilded bodies and blue transparent wings, and these went skimming here and there, just over the heads of the throngs, making the hot air flash and twinkle, now poising curiously, now darting off in circularity.

Cardinal Bonzano, the Papal Legate, was throned at the side of the jade-colored pyramid underneath a scarlet canopy. Other Cardinals moved with pomp, escorted by plumed and mantled apparitors, in black and white and purple, to their minor thrones beneath crimson pavilions on either side of the high altar.

The women's chorus of 10,000 voices sang "Come, Holy Ghost," and the organ throbbed out, its volume multiplied a thousand times by the electrical system. The Kyrie Eleison and Gloria in Excelsis were sung and the mass was celebrated. Two cablegrams from the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, to Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago and to Cardinal Bonzano were read from the pulpit.

The cablegram to Cardinal Mundelein read:

"The August Pontiff, present in spirit at the solemn inauguration of the Eucharistic Congress, is assured by the triumphant reception accorded to the Pontifical Legate of the complete and full success of the Eucharistic Congress, and prays that God bestow his abundant blessing upon these extraordinary spiritual activities, certain that the love which inspires all this will be productive of great spiritual results, and with paternal affection again bestows upon you a benediction."

The second telegram to Cardinal Bonzano read:

"Seeing in the cordial, unusual, stupendous welcome given to his Legate, an outstanding manifestation of the love of his children, and an eloquent proof of the noble sentiment of the entire American nation, His heart overflowing with happiness, the Holy Father rejoices at the triumphant success of the Eucharistic Congress which all this assures."

Cardinal Bonzano then intoned a Papal benediction which carried with it plenary indulgence for all who received it.

The loud-speaking system worked better to-day than yesterday, and every word of the service was plain at least to those within the stadium gates. Without the microphones those speaking on the green pyramid remain inaudible and gesturing figures. Not a sound reaches the multitude. But speaking into the microphone the voice is augmented ten thousand times, and the effect is that of an army speaking in perfect unison.

Drawn together by a central control, a mind which becomes audible to a hundred thousand or a half-million persons alike, a multitude achieves a colossal unity of thought and feeling. People feel the same thing at the same instant and tremendous emotional surges result.

Without this unification of response, such a multitude would be like the waves of an ocean, each individual tossing emotionally, but singly. When all the waves are brought together in synchronous surges the half-million waves have terrific impact.

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Grant that there must be *something* unusual about the Franklin for it to have established so many road records all over the United States. Take the wheel—and be prepared for the revelation.

A rough stretch—don't clutch the wheel, don't slow up. A sudden turn—don't slam on the brakes, just touch the wheel. A steep hill—no need for a running start, no gear-shifting. Away at the top—engine *fresh!*

A car ahead—Brake!—easy stopping, no skidding. The traffic line opens up—away you go—instant pick-up, constant control. A detour—mud, sand, an endless stony hill in low gear—don't worry, nothing can make the Franklin overheat!

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All Franklin prices include full equipment, even to spare tire, tube, cover and lock. Only tax and transportation are extra. Your old car can be applied in trade, and budget payment plan arranged.

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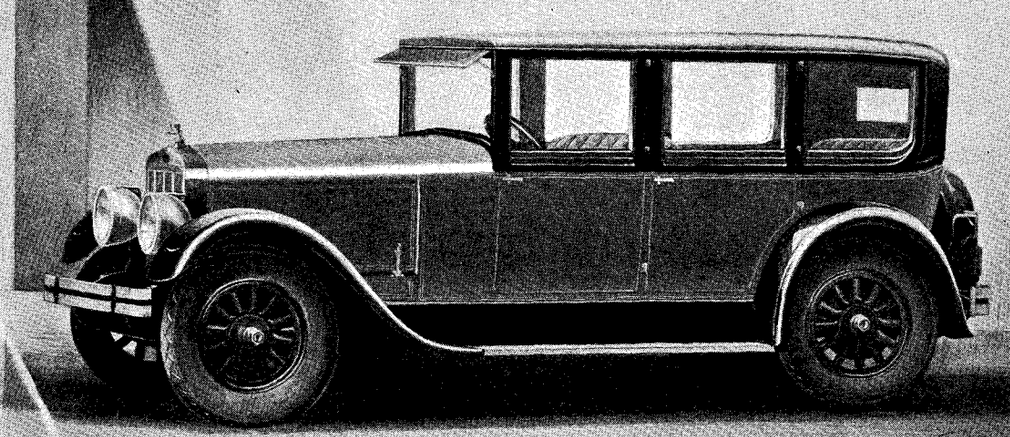

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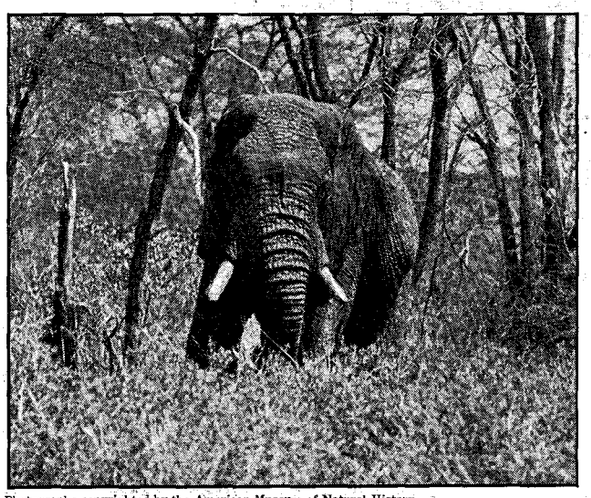
BEASTS ▾ BIRDS ▾ AND ▾ TREES



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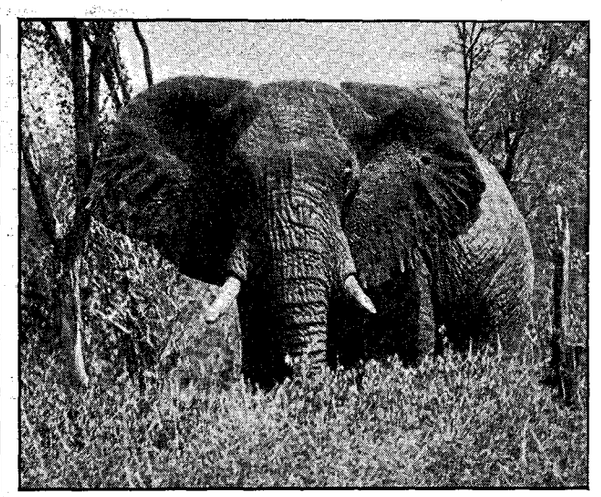
BEFORE "HOUDINI" SAW A MAN

He was a perfectly demure pachyderm with his ears packed neatly against the sides of his head; but—



WHEN HE SPOTTED THE PHOTOGRAPHER—

Goodness! The way that pachyderm unpacked his ears and set them like the sails of a sloop running before the wind!

OH! WATCH THE ELEPHANT WAGGLE HIS EARS

THEY HAD NAMED HIM "HOUDINI" because he was so clever at disappearing. Three times they sighted him feeding, and took great pains to get to windward of him, and were just at the point of a beautiful shot at him—with a movie camera—when he suddenly vanished like a mirage, as if the African jungle had swallowed him up. "We had begun to think he was a spook," writes Martin Johnson in his Diary, published in *Natural History* (American Museum of Natural History). "It's the most wonderful and exciting thing in the world to photograph elephants," he tells us; and the episode of "Houdini" bears out this statement. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had "climbed a hill to get a good look at the country," and as they descended "the cook came running up, all out of breath, saying that he had gone off by himself and had run into an elephant." Such was the first rumor of "Houdini." And so, we read, "Osa and I and the camera boys, who always stay with us (never mind where the rest of the safari goes), found the elephant in a little donga, feeding." They "made a detour to get the wind right," but when they came up to "where he had been a few minutes before" it was a case of "Elephant, elephant, who's got the elephant?" Also of "nothing doing." And then, "in fifteen minutes we found him again, but he seemed to vanish before we could get up to him." Likewise the same thing happened once more. Which third disappearing feat earned "Houdini" his pet name. But at last the spell was broken. They came up to him and proceeded to film the monster as he fed. "Now we were doing a foolish thing," confesses Mr. Johnson. "Saunderson was not with us, and Boculy had wandered off ahead of the safari. This left only Bukari to guard us while we made pictures." Presently "Houdini" left off his feeding and moved in the direction of the invaders of his solitude—but not yet with the slightest suspicion of their presence. They must have had some moments of trepidation, for he approached to within twenty feet of them. At that point, however, he turned and went to a fair-sized tree, which he tried to pull down with his trunk. All his actions are depicted in the films of the Johnson expedition, and constitute a unique record of wild elephant life. The tree bent and would not break, so "Houdini" put his intellect to work upon the problem. In Johnson's words, "he used his brains and pulled it down as far as he could with his trunk, then placed his tusks over the tree and held it while he reached up and got a better hold higher up with his trunk." And then—

He pulled as far as he could, placed his tusks on it again, and so got another hold higher up. This time the tree snapt and he pulled it down to the ground with his trunk. He spent about thirty minutes feeding from it, selecting the tender young buds at the ends of the limbs.

When he had eaten all he wanted he walked around the tree and came directly toward us. I now had all the movies I wanted, and told Osa to take her gun while I used the Graflex, and with my gun-bearer standing right beside me I got several fine stills.

"Houdini" came to within less than fifteen yards and saw us. He was moving slowly, but when he saw us he stopt so short that he swayed.

. . .

And then occurred the extraordinary action of the elephant's ears that our illustrations depict so graphically "before" and "after." Mr. Johnson does not attempt to vie with the camera in his description, but records simply:

His ears went out and he put his trunk out to try to get our wind. Then he slowly backed, turned and walked deliberately away. . . . He was not angry and he was not afraid. Living on the game reserve all his life he had probably never been shot at and was not timid. Up to the time he saw us he gave the impression of being half asleep, altho his eyes were wide open. In feeding he felt with his trunk, as tho he was not seeing what he was doing. But when he saw us, he quickly became wide awake.

We were in an absolutely open place without a tree. Had he taken a notion to come he would have been very dangerous. But we did not think of this until afterward.

We then packed up and continued toward Tembu Pass, where we were to camp. Just before we got there we saw Suko, Mrs. Johnson's boy, come running to us. He said elephants were right near the pass. . . . I hurried to climb a rock and saw a big bull and a small bull walking along slowly in the open. I told my boys to follow and we scrambled along the rocky ridge at the top of the Pass until we came to a sloping rock leading down to the ground. Here I set up my cameras and in a few minutes the elephants were about twenty-five yards below me, drinking at a mud pool that was under a ledge, so I could not photograph them. But soon they came out and stood still in an open bit where the light was fine. I ground off a couple of hundred feet, and while I was reloading they saw us. I can't figure out, even now, what made the big bull so angry, but he was furious. Just

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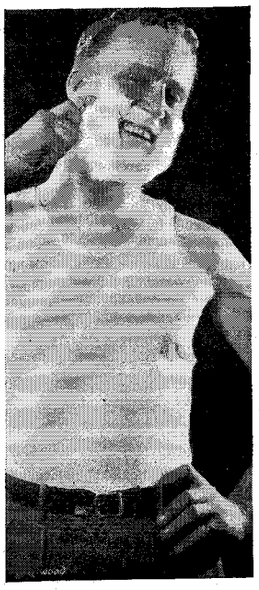

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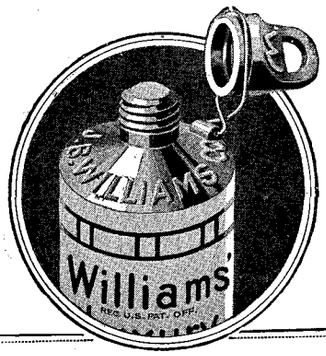

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 27-A, Glastonbury, Conn. (Canadian address, 1114 St. Patrick Street, Montreal)

Please send me free trial tube of Williams Shaving Cream. (Trial size has no hinge-cap.)

Lit. Dig., 7-3-26

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

as I got my "Akeley" loaded he came for the rock full speed. He tried to climb it, but could not. He went back about ten yards and stood blowing air out of his trunk. He swayed from side to side. He pawed up the earth and lashed the air with his trunk. Then he came for the rock again but could not get up. All the time I was getting "movies" and Osa was getting "stills." Osa, seeing that he could not get up the rock, ran down closer. The elephant then turned and ran away into the bush, with the other one following. But the big fellow stopt several times and looked back. I have a hunch that he would not have been so furious if we had been down on the level ground with him, for it must have been that he could not make us out on the rock.

Great rejoicing at camp last night. All night long elephants could be heard trumpeting in the valleys near by.

And now for an interlude with the funny and ferocious rhinoceros:

In the evening after dinner Osa, with Bukari, climbed a ten-foot rock after agreeing on signals . . . she was to give one whistle, repeated at intervals, if a rhino was coming in front of us; two, if one came to the left, three at the right, and four whistles if one came up behind us. Saunderson and I lay down in the sand about twelve feet from the flashlight lamps, without anything around us for protection. Mosquitoes were bad, but with Osa watching over the country with glasses we did not need to be very quiet, so we had a good time scratching. About ten o'clock Osa gave one whistle; I raised up and with my glasses saw a rhino coming right down our path toward us. We lay as quietly as possible but the rhino got our scent just a few feet short of the place I wanted him; he gave a start and began to run, but I took a chance and closed the electrical contact that made the flash. I forgot to close my eyes as the flash went off, so I was blinded for about three minutes. Saunderson knew I was blinded so he gave me reports; he had remembered to close his eyes. He told me the rhino had run away, he had stopt, he was coming back, he was going away again, etc. When I could see once more, I reloaded the flash lamps, put in new plates, and we lay down again. The rhino by this time had started down the trail again, but he was supicious this time, stopt when thirty feet too far away, pawed up the ground and snorted. . . . Do you know it is not a pleasant sound to have a big rhino snorting at you while you are lying in the sand not over forty-five feet away? As the ground had a slight rise at this point, it seemed that the rhino was towering directly above us. We had our guns at hand and I had the flash push-button ready. I resolved to get a flash if he charged, shooting after the flash if it was necessary. But he turned and walked away a few yards and stood snorting there, then went away a little farther. He tried to go around us to get to the water, but we could not stand for that since he would get our wind very strong and be sure to come for us, so we stood up and threw stones at him. He ran about a hundred yards and stood there for half an hour, until we saw two more rhinos coming toward us . . . a mother and half-grown "toto." They would have come right down our trail, but the first rhino challenged them and they turned off the trail and went for him. He stood his ground and the two stopt about fifteen feet from him, all three with their tails in the air, snorting and pawing the sand. They circled about each other. For thirty minutes they kept this up; but as they gradually came closer together they stopt being so angry and finally seemed to rub noses. I am sure the first rhino told the other two about the queer thing down the trail, for all three made a wide detour and we let them go on to water. They finished drinking, detoured again, and started away as two more came along. The usual snorting and pawing started all over once more, until they had satisfied each other that all was right. Then the two new ones left our trail and Blame! if they didn't go clear around to water, like the first three who by this time had gone away.

This went on until about midnight; Osa was kept busy whistling until she stopt in despair; there were so many rhinos about us and others coming and going, that she could not keep track of them. She had no need to, for Saunderson and I were busy watching that none came too close. About one o'clock a mother and toto had been to drink and came up behind us. We threw stones at them and they ran back, but shortly came on again, and we had to throw more stones.

At one time the Johnsons counted ten rhinos in plain sight, with others that they could hear at water and off among the rocks. Also—

At two o'clock a giraffe came within fifty feet of the cameras but its long neck allowed it to see us too plainly and it went away. A bunch of bush pigs came along single file, but they, too, saw the cameras. Some zebra came close, then went around. It was so light, the moon was nearly full, that the cameras showed up too plainly. Right here I decided the best time to make flashlights would be during the dark of the moon when the stars would give us enough light, reflecting on the sand, to see the game, but the animals would not be so likely to see our apparatus.

Another elephant adventure occurred during a trek to a new camping place. As we read:

About four o'clock we had to go through a narrow pass, not over fifty feet wide, between a large rocky hill and a larger mountain. On the other side I told the safari to stop in the shade of the rocks while the cameras cooled off, the carrying cases were almost too hot to touch. I then walked around the rock to see what I could see, and saw it. I ran face to face with a big bull elephant. He was walking slowly along, coming in my direction. I was less than twenty yards away, but as I was hugging the rock the elephant did not see me. I slid into a crack between two rocks and he stopped to feed from a small tree. I gently slipt out and went around another rock, and hurried for my cameras. I got them back and set them up on a rock about five feet high at a place where the elephant was likely to come, and he did, just as I was ready for him. I made about two hundred feet of five film; perfect light and a beautiful setting. Osa made four good stills, then he saw us and ran off into the bush. I packed up and went back to where the safari was waiting, very well pleased. I asked for Boculy but no one knew where he was. We were just starting out again when he came up, very downhearted, and

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took his place at the head of the safari. I was full of pep after getting the picture and I started to ask him questions about the elephant. Then he pricked up his ears and wanted to know what elephant. He had gone to another hill to look over the country and had not known about my good luck. I told him about it and in a few minutes he was all grins. About that time, another big bull elephant walked across the road in front of us, but so close that he saw us and went on into the bush, with his tail in the air. I managed to get a good picture of him as he came out in an open place and made for the hills.

Boculy was on top of a nasty rock about two hundred feet high. He motioned for us to come up, which we did. Once on top I saw the elephant about half a mile away and I was mad because it was dangerous to take all my delicate cameras and apparatus over the rocks, and unnecessary. I am afraid I scolded Boculy more than he deserved, but he never said a word, altho I could see from his face that he was furious. We climbed down and went after the elephant and I set up in a fine, open space. The elephant was feeding from a big tree and I started making films. I forgot to say that Osa was exhausted and we had left her with a pair of binoculars on the top of the rock where Boculy had us climb up.

In a few minutes the elephant started coming in our direction but saw us when within thirty yards. He returned to the tree and stood there a few minutes and then came toward us again, this time very curiously, in little goose steps. When within fifteen yards he started circling about us, and then with his tail in the air he went across a small donga. We followed. He stopt in the bushes and then came out toward us again. He lashed his tail and his trunk and then stamped the ground. He seemed to make up his mind to charge and he would come several feet, stop and come on again. When fourteen yards from us (we measured afterward) he turned and ran back, then whirled and came for us once more. He had his head up in the peculiar way elephants have when they are angry. He did this four times. All this while I was getting priceless film. The fourth time we "got his goat" and he ran away, but he stopt several times and faced us before he finally was lost in the bushes. I did not get a single still picture, but I am sure I got the most exciting elephant film ever made.

When we got back we found that Osa had been crying. Through the glasses she had seen another elephant throwing water over itself from a water hole. He then came in the direction where we were making pictures. He saw us photographing the other elephant and he seemed about ready to charge. In fact, he went into the bushes near us and Osa was afraid he would get us before we saw him. As a matter of fact, we had been so busy with the one that we had not seen the other.

. . . But the mules carrying water were lost and I sent Saunderson back on a mule to find them. I then climbed a tree to look over the country. I saw one elephant a mile away, but it was too late to go after him. About six o'clock a big rhino came running full speed under my tree and continued on into the forest. Twenty minutes afterward Saunderson came limping in afoot. He had run into the rhino; his mule threw him into a dead tree. The mule made off back to the lake and the rhino was the one I had seen running. Saunderson is all skinned up and his clothing torn.

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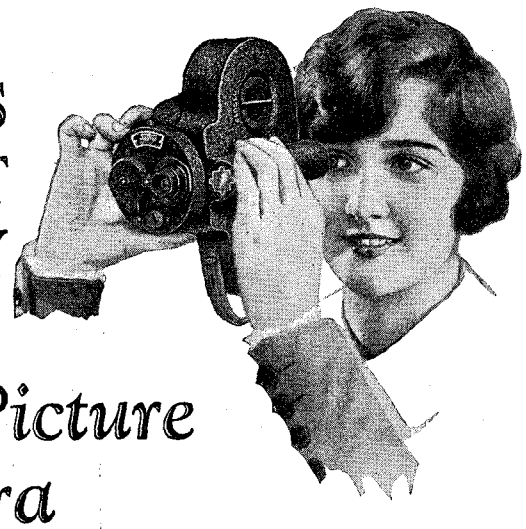
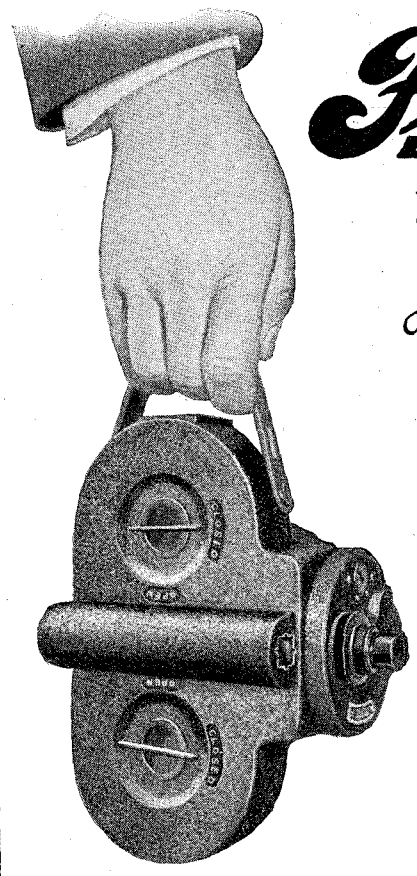
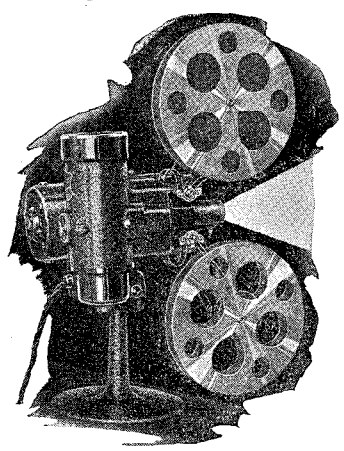




Filmo REGISTERED PROJECTOR

Also has many superior features. Shows absolutely flickerless pictures, from post-card size up to 7 x 9 feet. Runs backward or forward. Stops anywhere on a single picture. Operates automatically, by attaching to any electric light socket



Filmo REGISTERED AUTOMATIC

The Camera with the Spy-glass Viewfinder

THOUSANDS this year will abandon snap-shots for the newer, up-to-date sport of taking *personal motion pictures.* And the *Filmo* Automatic Camera, shown here, will be the natural choice of those habitually influenced by superior Quality rather than price. *Filmo*, the *personal* camera possesses many evident points of superiority.

Filmo Exclusive Features

[1] The spy-glass viewfinder, developed and used by Bell & Howell exclusively, allows the only method of viewfinding by which a moving object can be *quickly* and *accurately* followed and filmed. Try it and see. [2] *Filmo* allows of your using *eleven different photographic lenses*, each for a special purpose which you can easily learn. These special lenses are quickly interchangeable with the high quality imported F3.5 Taylor-Hobson Cooke lens which is regularly furnished. [3] *Filmo* is the only personal motion picture camera which allows of change from normal speed (16 exposures per second) to *one-half normal* (8 exposures per second) for getting good results in poor light. In this one design of camera you can also get Double-speed (32 exposures per second) and Superspeed (128 exposures per second)Mechanism. Pictures taken at super speed and projected at *normal* speed give you S-L-O-W motion pictures, just as you have seen them at the theatres. Get our free *Filmo* Booklet for *full explanation* of these special speed features. [4] *Filmo* is entirely automatic. Requires no cranking, no tripod, no focusing for distance. Simply see your picture in the spy-glass viewfinder just as you want to take it, press a button and motion pictures are taken automatically. Your films are developed without charge, ready to run. [Newly standardized 16 m/m film used].

Filmo is designed as beautifully and precisely as a fine watch. It is truly the world's highest quality personal motion picture camera.

Demonstrated by dealers in highest quality merchandise everywhere. Write to us for descriptive booklet "What You See You Get."

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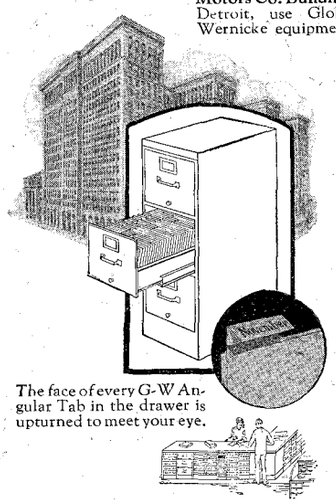
100 Firms in the General Motors Co. Building, Detroit, use Globe-Wernicke equipment.



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Whose Fault?

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"It must be in the file, but where?"

And so the day was utterly ruined.

Globe-Wernicke

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

This morning we took cameras and boys and started to a water hole an hour away; nothing there, but lots of elephants using it. We went on for half an hour and found two elephants asleep in a small donga. Made some fine pictures of them, but we got too close and frightened them. They ran up the side of the steep donga and I got a fine film of them scrambling out. We followed them and I caught them as they slowly moved down another small donga. Then they "got" us again and ran back to the bigger donga. Just then, as I was photographing the elephants, ten fine greater kudu came walking along on the other side of the donga. They were just in time, as I was all set up and I got a fine picture. They saw us after fifteen minutes and all crowded upon a small ant hill and I got a fine group, all looking at us. They were very tame and I made a better kudu picture than I ever hoped to get.

We started back to camp and I made another picture of a female elephant coming up the donga toward us. She was very good in stopping at little trees and feeding. Just before we reached camp another big bull elephant came out of the forest and stood about three hundred yards from camp, throwing earth over himself. Got another good picture. Here in one day I made over a thousand feet of fine film that more than makes up for the days when we got nothing.

A BUNCH OF ODD PLANTS

A GROUP of English naturalists and travelers, being asked by the editor of *Conquest* (London) to write on the subject, "The Most Remarkable Plant I Ever Saw," contribute an interesting symposium to that magazine, from which we quote below some of the most noteworthy items. The list is headed by Capt. F. Kingdon Ward, explorer, plant-collector and author, who writes that in the course of several years' wandering in Asia, he has seen no more remarkable plants than the giant sorrels of Tibet. He goes on:

"In the harsh mountains of Tibet are sorrels which grow 8 feet high. The tiny flowers are hidden beneath large, downwardly pointing, overlapping leaves of a bright sulfur yellow, which cover the tall erect stem from top to bottom. The plant grows on the open alpine moorland, and I shall never forget my first sight of it. There were hundreds growing together; I could see them a mile away, like yellow candle flames against the dark moor. Sometimes you see only one standing by itself; it looks like a porcelain Chinese pagoda swaying in the wind.

"The plant grows at an amazing rate. Occurring only at high altitudes, round about 15,000 feet, it is buried under the snow till June, when it suddenly pushes its way through, and grows several feet in a few weeks. All through the heavy summer rains it continues to expand, till in October the wind and snow cut it down ruthlessly. The Tibetans eat the young leaves, and they make a not unpleasant salad."

Prof. D. Thoday, of University College, Bangor, and formerly of the University of Cape Town, tells of mangrove trees which are remarkable in many ways. They inhabit the soft mud of tropical and subtropical estuaries, keeping themselves upright by prop roots, which grow obliquely down from trunk or branches; they flourish in sea water, which kills most flowering plants; they possess special breathing organs by which air is supplied to the roots buried in the water-logged mud; their seeds germinate while still on the tree, and form seedlings which are specially adapted for fixing themselves in the mud when they drop. He continues:

"Rising from the mud are the peculiar breathing organs, formed from knee-like bends of the root above the mud. When these structures are uncovered by the tide their spongy tissues allow air within them to communicate freely with the atmosphere."

Dr. Alex Hill, Secretary of the Universities Bureau, and author of "Round the British Empire," contributed the following:

"When in Western Australia, exploring the beautiful caves at Yallingup, I exclaimed to my guide: 'That is not a stalactite, it is wood,' and I pointed to a column as thick as my arm, which reached from the roof to the floor. 'It is the root of a Jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata),' he replied. 'We are 90 feet below the surface, and that root is to be seen in the chamber under this, 30 feet lower down.'

Prof. M. C. Potter, formerly of the University of Durham, tells of the genus Euphorbia, with its extraordinarily varied forms and wonderful structural adaptations. He writes:

"The most remarkable species I have seen is that strange leafless form E. aphylla. Its clustering rods rise 3 or 4 feet from the bare red soil of the Karroo, where, under a perfectly cloudless sky both day and night, it is exposed to violent extremes of temperature. Its peculiar smooth cylindrical structure exposes a minimum of surface for evaporation of water, and the intense, glistening white color, by diminishing absorption of heat, affords additional protection from the sun's rays. Its roots penetrate the earth to an enormous depth."

Prof. F. E. Weiss, of the University of Manchester, writes:

"On a visit to the Karroo in 1905, I came across a weird plant which might almost be mistaken at a distance for some new type of beehive. A small, conical growth, some 8 inches in height, it looks as if it were built up of a number of large, greenish fir cones. These apparent cones, however, are thick and stumpy branches set on a main stem, itself fleshy, but concealed by its equally succulent branches.

"The plant is an ally of the common leafy spurges, and is known by the name of Euphorbia multiceps, the many-headed spurge. It was discovered by Dr. Marloth and sent by him in 1905 to the famous gardens of Sir Thomas Hanbury at La Mortola."

Capt. H. Hamshaw Thomas, who was in charge of the air survey of Palestine in connection with Lord Allenby's advance, writes as follows:

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"In various parts of England the solid rock contains the remains of leaves, stems, seeds, etc., of immense antiquity. Most of these plant remains have been much altered or decomposed since they grew, and were buried in mud which has now become solid rock.

"Some years ago, at Roseberry Topping, in North Yorkshire, I discovered a deposit of the most remarkable mummified leaves. The rock was crowded with thousands of the leaves, which were black or dark brown in color. Their substance seemed so little altered that one could imagine one was digging in a heap of leaves which some gardener had collected but a few months before. One could pick them out and hold them in the hand. The veins could be seen, and microscopical examination showed the outer layers of cells quite clearly.

"These leaves belonged to an extinct type of plant called Thinnfeldia. Nobody knows their age, but several recent estimates put it at 50 million years. It is very unlikely that they can be less than 10 million years old."

Martin F. H. Sutton, of a famous Reading firm of seedsmen, writes:

"The leaf of red clover is generally composed of three leaflets. Occasionally individual leaves are seen with more or less than three leaflets, and interesting forms have been met with during breeding work, when it was observed that a specific strain of red clover tended to produce leaves with five, six or seven leaflets.

"Throughout the work (extending over several years) the plants have retained a dark-green, leafy growth, and the extra leaflets remain equal in size to the ordinary trifoliate ones—an important point. The plants themselves are very dense, and produce a heavy yield of leafy fodder in both the first and second cuttings.

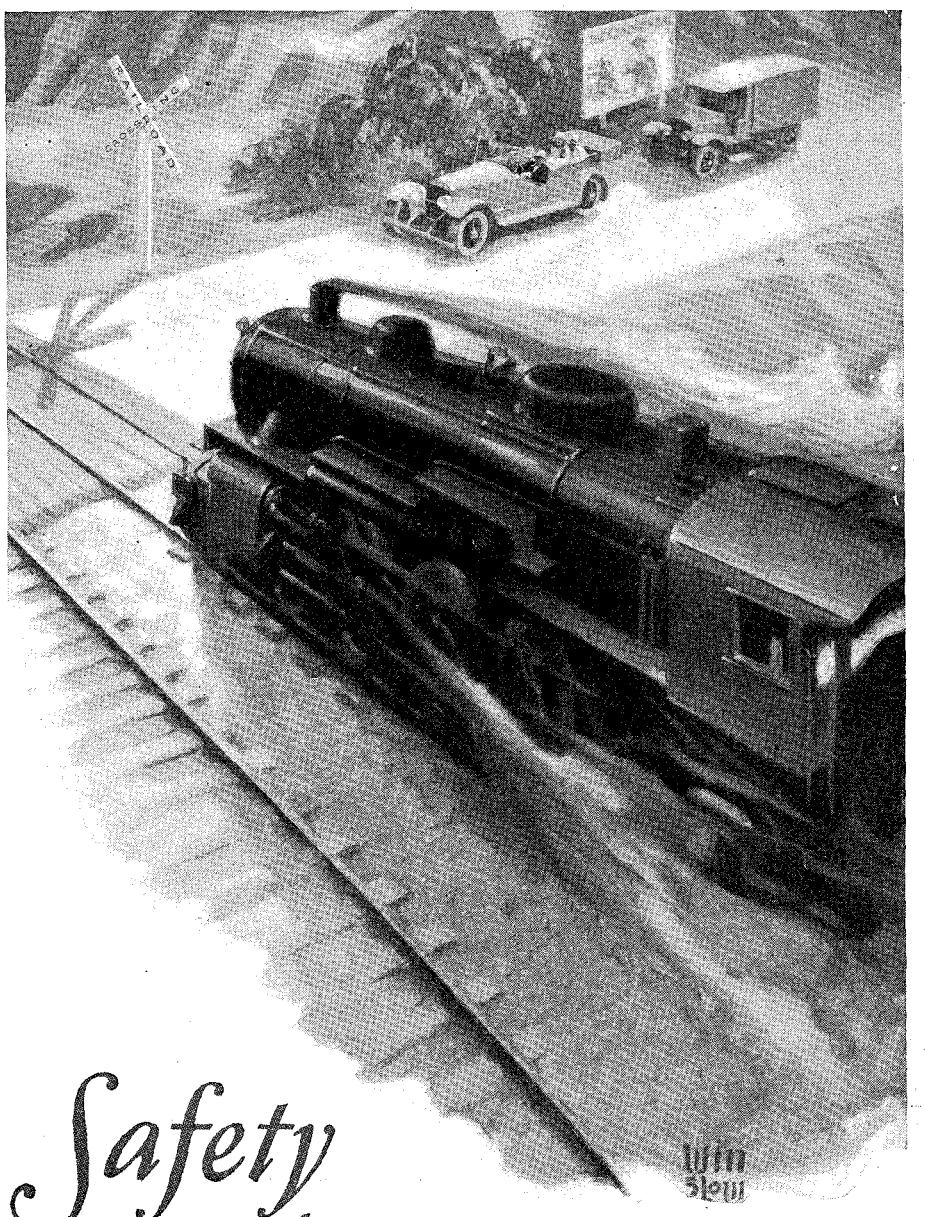
"It is obvious that if this remarkable strain of red clover proves as vigorous and adaptable to other parts of the country as it has done under our superintendence here, it is likely to be of very great value to the farming community."

Prof. F. O. Bower, formerly of the University of Glasgow, a leading authority on plant anatomy, especially that of ferns, tells of the remarkable African plant Welwitschia mirabilis, which grows on the arid shingles near Delagoa Bay, South Africa. He says:

"Its deeply penetrating root passes upward into a massive, stunted, woody stem, which enlarges into a rugged brown cup, often 2 or 3 feet across. Its margin is fringed with green ribbons, stiff and tough, torn and ragged. These lie on the shingle in irregular curves as they have been left after tossing about in a gale. Within that margin is a wide area covered by brown bark; but it is marked by scars where fruiting branches have been borne in former years, while the branches of the current year may rise from the edges to a height of a foot or less, bearing either the large pink female cones or the smaller pale male cones."

Prof. R. H. Yapp, of the University of Birmingham, writes that one of the most remarkable plants he has encountered in its wild state is the Malayan fern. He says:

"I first saw this fern on a jungle-covered mountain ridge some 5,000 feet above sea



Safety at the crossing

TRAVEL by railroad is only a third as hazardous as it was thirteen years ago. The number of passenger fatalities was reduced from 441 in 1913 to 175 in 1925. Railway employment, likewise, is only a third as hazardous as thirteen years ago. The number of employee fatalities was reduced from 3,715 in 1913 to 1,523 in 1925.

The New York Central Lines were among the pioneers in the promotion of organized safety work in the United States. Carrying 10 per cent of the passengers and having nearly 10 per cent of the total number of railroad employees, this transportation system has contributed substantially to this remarkable safety achievement, which was largely the result of a cooperative spirit obtaining between employer and employee.

Crossing accidents present a new problem. Last year 22 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains. A large majority occurred in daylight where the approaching train could be seen, and at crossings in the locality where the driver resided.

Full cooperation on the part of motorists will reduce crossing accidents to a small number. Approach crossings prepared to stop and know that the way is clear before attempting to cross.

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Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four
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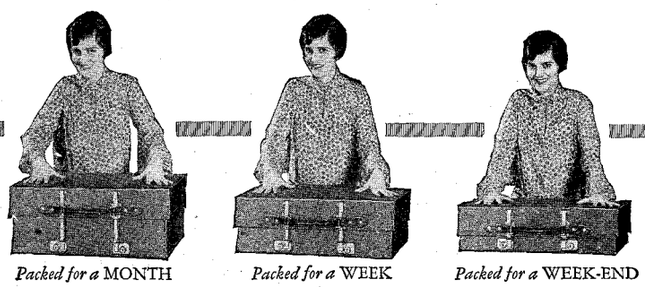

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

level in the interior of the Malay Peninsula. It was growing, as it always does, on the branches of trees.

"The fleshy, creeping stems of this curious fern give off numerous branches, which form thick, black, encrusting masses, often several feet in length, completely encircling the branches of its host.

"A system of communicating passages or galleries runs through the entire mass of stems and branches. These galleries are invariably inhabited by colonies of ants, the fern being literally a living ants' nest. The ant galleries have a definite arrangement. Inside each stem or branch, along almost its entire length, is a continuous central passage or corridor. At intervals side passages are given off to other branches, while overhead are two series of separate cave-like galleries, all built to precisely the same pattern. Each overhead gallery communicates by a short passage with the corridor below.

"This complicated system of galleries is not tunneled out by the ants, but appears naturally in the fleshy tissues of the plant. The ants, however, excavate short entrance passages from the exterior, and so find their way into this ready-made nest. If an inquisitive naturalist interferes with their living house, the ants sally forth and pugnaciously attack the intruder.

"Still more extraordinary cases are known of the close association of plants and ants. Elaborate tho disputed theories have been put forward regarding the interrelations of these strange partners."

WILD CATTLE THAT STARED AT SAXON, ROMAN AND CELT

ONLY one herd now exists of the wild white cattle which roamed over Britain in Cæsar's days. There are only sixty of these beautiful beasts left, and their once vast range is the park of an earl's estate. They have been made familiar to most of us through Landseer's paintings, but "to zoologists they are known as Bos primigenius, the most important of the three otherwise extinct breeds from which our domesticated cattle have gradually developed." Describing them in the New York *Times*, Clair Price tells us:

In appearance they are beautifully shaped animals with short legs, straight backs and skins so thin that some of the bulls look cream-colored. They are invariably white with black muzzles. The inside of their ears is red; their horns are white with black tips and are bent finely upward. Some of the bulls have an upright mane an inch or two long. Their beef is very fine, but they never fatten, owing to the roughness of their pasture and their frequent frights at the appearance of strangers. Men who know the zoology of our tame cattle say that their white color and certain other features seem to indicate that a partially domesticated ancestry has left its marks on them and that they have undoubtedly degenerated in size.

The "range" is now in Chillingham Park, "away up in the North of England," we learn. In fact:

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It is in the border country, a wild place of crag and moorland steeped in legend, the sort of place in which wild cattle of prehistoric origin would still exist. Chillingham Village i not much more than the outhouses of the castle, a vast ancient fortress complete with baronial prison and dungeon. The walls around the great park are covered with black spleenwort, clear evidence of their great age. They are thirteenth-century walls, and the park which they enclose consists of some 1,500 acres of broken ground, pasture, thicket, glen and moor, lifting to a craggy ridge crowned by the remains of a double-ramparted Celtic camp called Ros Castle.

Back in the days when the wild white cattle, the red roe and the fallow deer were being crowded out of the Caledonian forest into the great wood of Chillingham by the growing population of the border country there used to be a beacon on the site of Ros Castle to which all the neighboring border villages contributed. There is no beacon there now, for the border is no longer the scene of periodic raids, burnings and massacres.

The Norman barons seem to have maintained the wild cattle as part of the stock of a game preserve and to have enclosed them in what is now the great park of Chillingham Castle, either for the purpose of hunting them or as curious relics. The present Earl of Tankerville maintains them solely as a unique relic, and the herd, which had dwindled some 300 years ago to only twenty-eight, is now kept up to sixty—eleven bulls, seventeen steers and thirty-two cows.

The Earls of Tankerville permit anybody to see them. Keepers escort visitors through the great park of the castle in search of the herd, and it is almost always possible to get at least a distant glimpse of the animals. It is much easier to see them in winter, when the scarcity of food forces them down into the inner park. It is then possible for a man on horseback to go almost among them, and they have been known to follow the forage cart almost like tame cattle.

In summer, however, the cattle are as wild as the red roe and the fallow deer which occupy the great park with them. In midsummer even the keepers sometimes go for weeks without seeing them, but there is no mistaking them when they do lift their startled heads from the thickets and underbrush of the park. They are pure white and their cry is more of a roar than the familiar "moo" of a barnyard cow.

When strangers surprize the animals in the summer-time they "dash off at full speed to a considerable distance," we are told, and there "they wheel and come up facing the keeper and his guests." Following which:

Leaving the rest of the herd, one of the bulls then returns in a menacing fashion to within forty or fifty yards, where it stops and stares wildly. On the least motion, it wheels again and dashes off at top speed, but stops sooner and begins approaching with less caution. It keeps this up until finally it approaches to within a few yards. What it would do if the visitors continued to stand still in their tracks, the keepers give their guests no opportunity of discovering. That moment is usually chosen to get out of the way.

There have been no accidents in recent years, but down to forty or fifty years ago when visitors were permitted to take chances which are now forbidden there

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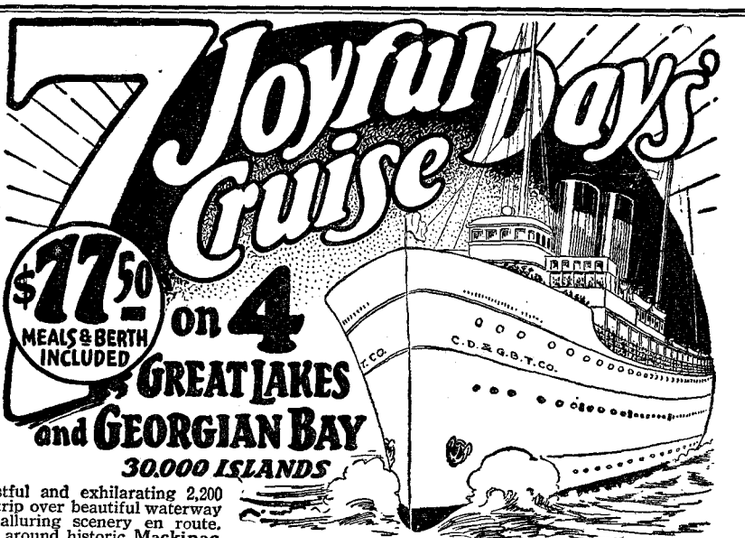

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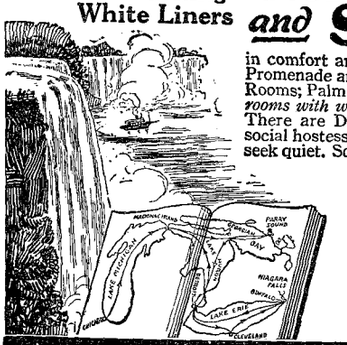

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This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

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were frequent accidents. Landseer is one of many who have been chased up a tree by one of the bulls. He succeeded in completing three paintings of individuals in the herd, and these pictures are still among the most prized possessions of the Earl of Tankerville. The Prince of Wales shot the king of the herd in October, 1872, during one of the old-fashioned hunts which finally had to be discontinued owing to the number of accidents which occurred.

These hunts were the only surviving examples in England of the full-throated ancient chase. They were announced whenever one of the herd was to be killed. Word was sent out to the neighboring villages and from miles around the villagers came on foot and on horseback. The animal to be killed was cut out from the rest of the herd and run to a lonely part of the park, where the horsemen dismounted and shot at it one by one, while the foot spectators goaded it into a fight by setting up a din of yelling and shouting. It took from twenty to thirty shots to bring it down, and it was during this part of the hunt, when the wounded animal was at bay, that accidents were apt to occur. All that is ended nowadays. When one of the herd has now to be killed a keeper goes out alone with a high-powered rifle and brings it down with a single shot.

THE FLORA OF A LAKE OF FIRE

A LAKE which burns every year has provided one of the strange collecting grounds in Costa Rica from which Dr. Paul C. Standley, botanist of the National Herbarium, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, has just brought back a collection of 11,738 plants. We read in the Institution's *Scientific News Service* (Washington):

"The paradoxical burning lake is Arenal in Guanacaste province, in the northwest corner of Costa Rica. Altho 16 miles by 4 miles in area, and 30 feet deep in spots, Lake Arenal is so thickly grown over with a tall grass that it seems to be a level prairie. The grass dries below the tips every year, whereupon the Costa Ricans set fire to it, thereby furnishing what is probably the world's sole example of a burning lake.

"The rich collection brought back by Dr. Standley as the result of four months' intensive work includes many new species and one new genus. This last is a tree closely related to the walnut and the hickory. Altho the natives do not eat the nuts, they do use the wood. Since it is a fairly common tree in Costa Rica, the fact that it has not been described before is surprising.

"Dr. Standley also found two new kinds of the potato tree—Palo de Papa. This is an important timber tree, but it also produces a fruit, the kernel of which is very good to eat, tasting like coconut. The natives roast it like chestnuts and also grind it to make a meal. Dr. Standley has already described two kinds of this same genus from Mexico. There the kernel is used to furnish a black dye, and the Mexican name for the tree is Calatola, an Aztec word meaning 'crow water,' referring no doubt to its use as a dye.

"Two thousand orchid specimens were included in Dr. Standley's haul. He

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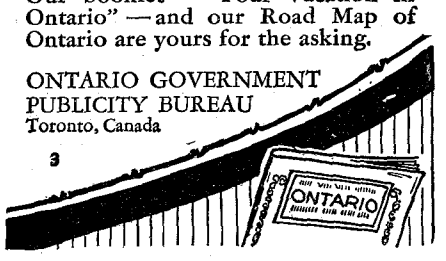

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collected these for Mr. Oakes Ames of Boston, orchid specialist, who financed the expedition. Costa Rica produces more varieties of orchids than any other section of this Hemisphere, one thousand different kinds having been described from that country.

"Dr. Standley made collections from two regions which have never before been explored by botanists. The first of these was Dota in southern Costa Rica, a mountainous region which includes a tableland at an elevation of 10,000 feet, the only one of its kind in Central America. It is a cold and wind-swept area characterized by grassland and low bushes. Animal life—birds, beasts and insects—is practically non-existent there. The other unexplored region was Guanacaste province, a land of low elevation, extensively grazed by cattle.

"Dr. Standley's expedition formed a part of the plan of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare a descriptive account of the plants of all of Central America, which will be of great importance to commerce as well as to science. Before the work can get properly under way extensive collections must be made in Honduras and Nicaragua, two regions which have scarcely been touched by botanists. Funds are needed for these explorations.

"As a result of the two expeditions already made to Costa Rica, Dr. Standley is preparing a memoir on the plants of that country alone, which will be published by the Costa Rican government."

FIRE? NO—MONKEY!

THE frolicsome chimpanzee owned by a Berlin postman ran wild the other day, robbing stores, ringing fire alarms, and giving the entire northern section of the city "the appearance of a motion-picture location," we are told. Insisting that his pet "had the kindest possible nature," the postman made the police promise not to shoot the beast, tho the temptation must have been strong. According to the New York *Sun's* correspondent:

The animal's vagaries began when he discovered what fun it was to break the glass in fire-alarm boxes, pull the handles, and then to watch the jangling red wagons tear through the streets. Skipping nimbly from one section to another, the monkey kept the firemen in a state of feverish activity all last night, and this morning, after a brief rest, resumed his career of pleasure.

After the first alarm yesterday special details of police and firemen took up the trail, but the merry beast playfully shinnied water-pipes and fire-escapes of four-story buildings and grinned at his pursuers.

A short time later he appeared at a tobacco store, and before the astonished proprietor could object, seized a double-handful of cigarets and disappeared.

His next visit was to a small millinery shop, where he selected a brilliant hat which he tired of before he was a block away. The hat was recovered by the hotly pursuing milliner.

The animal is able to open doors himself and has paid unexpected calls at a dozen places within a radius of several miles while on his rounds of the fire-alarm boxes. Every effort to capture him only resulted in a futile chase over roofs, with the police and firemen humiliated and the crowds immensely amused.

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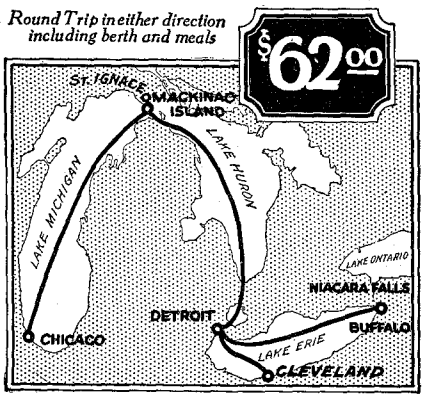

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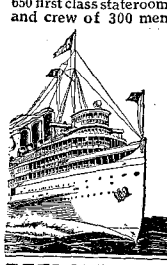

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THE COMING OF THE CHAIN HOTEL

WHILE a few landlords back in the middle of the last century did try to operate as many as two hotels simultaneously—like Paran Stevens with his Revere House in Boston and Astor House in New York—the idea of chain hotels is really less than twenty years old. As E. J. Williamson, Associate Editor of *The Hotel Gazette*, writes in *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), "it was not until after the turn of the present century that big chains with central office control, standardized systems, and uniform policy came into being." It was not until 1908, for instance, that E. M. Statler opened the first hotel of his present chain, and it was not until 1912 that he really became a chain-hotel man with the opening of the Cleveland Statler. In our large cities the personal hospitality idea is said to be fading. "The landlord of a great metropolitan hotel has become simply the president of a stock company, his success rated on the size and regularity of his dividends." Some hotel authorities are said to predict that "within the next fifty years the chain-hotel idea will have developed to the point where at least half the hotels in cities and villages will be chain-operated." And yet, "most hotel men feel that the individually owned or leased hotel will never be wiped out, but will be able to hold its own against the encroaching chain-hotel idea." For one thing, notes this hotel expert, there is no proof that a chain hotel can be operated any cheaper or better than one personally owned, for standardization can be carried only so far, and each hotel must "stand on its own legs." Perhaps, continues Mr. Williamson, "the greatest advantage the big hotel chain enjoys is in advertising":

> One unit helps another in building up business. A unit in one city sends business to units in other cities. But even this is not as great an advantage as it would seem, for all hotels, whether affiliated or not, send business to one another. That has long been a general custom in hoteldom. The sale of rooms is, of course, the chief business of a hotel. Next in importance is the sale of food. Here the chain hotel has not, as yet, any special advantage, for in the preparation of meals the hotel is, in a sense, a manufactory. Each hotel turns out a product of its own, and its reputation stands or falls on that product. It is not so easy to standardize hotel dining-rooms as to standardize popular-priced restaurants. Chain hotels have not solved the problem yet, tho they may do so when they become more numerous. Even in the purchase of its perishable foodstuffs, the chain-hotel kitchen has no special advantage, because the units are widely scattered.

Frank A. Dudley, President of the United Hotels Company, the biggest chain in the country, is quoted as saying:

> The problems of chain operation are problems of individual hotel operation, plus the direction of operation and control of units by a flexible corporation, the establishment and maintenance of standards, and the cooperation among units. While the United is now beginning to move majestically on in the performance of its functions, its problems have to be solved one by one, as a result of experimentation and the weeding out of many ideas which at the time of adoption seemed to present a degree of attractiveness.

There are various forms of organization of hotel chains, Mr. Williamson goes on to inform us. Sometimes the company owns and operates a string of hotels; sometimes hotels are operated by subsidiary companies operating one or more units each. The Statler organization is composed of two companies, one owning and operating the Statler hotels in Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis and Boston; and the other operating the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. The American Hotels Corporation has 28 community-owned hotels on its list in smaller cities. This company does not lease its hotels but operates them under an agreement which gives it complete direction of operation in policies.

The outstanding examples of recent chain-hotel development are the American, and its parent, the United. The United Hotels Company, incorporated in 1910, now has twenty-three hotels in the United States and Canada:

> Within the past five years the company has added the Roosevelt in New York, Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, Mount Royal in Montreal (each over 1,000 rooms), and three or four smaller units. It operates hotels of over 200 rooms in the larger cities.

The American chain was organized four years ago to operate comparatively small hotels in the smaller cities. There are now twenty-eight links in the chain with more to be added shortly. Attention is called to the Dixie chain, operating three hotels in Florida and one in Georgia, with seven more under construction; the six Dinkler hotels in Southern cities; the Foor and Robinson system, with its O. Henry Hotel at Greensboro (N. C.) and ten others in the South; and the Baker chain in Texas. According to Mr. Williamson:

> Indications are that chain-hotel development will be greatest in the smaller cities during the next few years. In larger cities chain growth is slower. There are approximately 130 hotel chains of all sorts in the country, but these include about 100 chains of the two-link variety. Most of the others range from three to five or six hotels, and the majority of them have been at a standstill for several years, so far as adding new links is concerned.

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Of the large, nationally known chain-hotel systems with headquarters in New York, the Bowman-Biltmore chain, headed by John McE. Bowman, was founded in 1915 and has 10 units, the Miami-Biltmore at Coral Gables, Florida, being the newest. In the past four years, however, the company has added units at Atlanta, Los Angeles, Providence, R. I., and Havana, Cuba, and has dropt the Hotel Ansonia, New York.

The Boomer-duPont chain, headed by L. M. Boomer, with the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, as its chief link, began about ten years ago. It has added Hotel Windsor, Montreal, within the past year or so, but has dropt three of four New York units within the past five years and now has five units in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Montreal.

Perhaps the South's oldest hotel chain is that of the Florida East Coast Company, but that was, and to some extent still is, a railroad hotel system, with its units operated only during the winter tourist season.

In the eighties and nineties and later, many railroads built and owned hotels and leased them to hotel men. One of the greatest railroad hotel chains is the Harvey System of the Santa Fé Railroad.

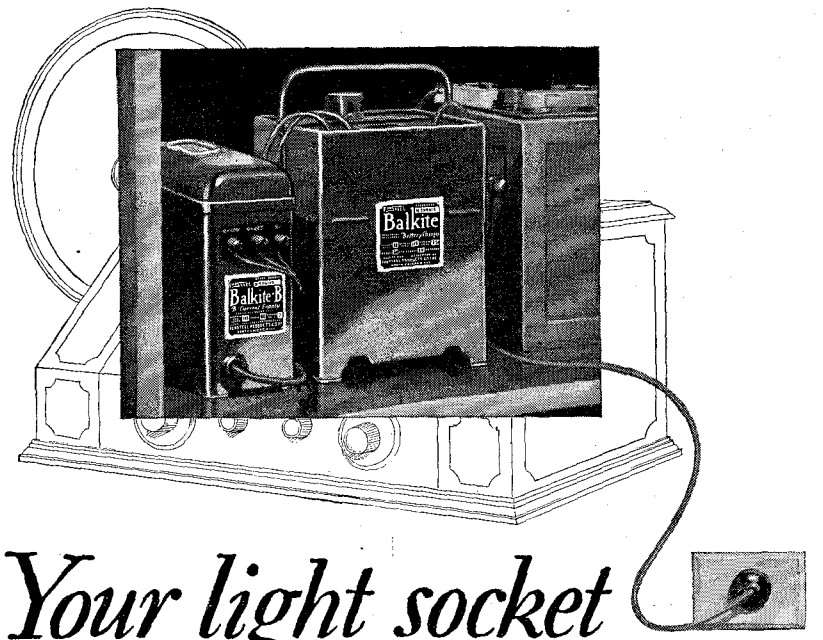
In Canada the railroad hotel chain is much more prevalent now than in the United States, the Canadian Pacific Railway's hotel system and that of the Canadian National (Grand Trunk) being among the largest in America.

A RAILWAY LABOR SHORTAGE PREDICTED

VARIOUS reports of labor shortage among maintenance of way forces are being reported which may, as *The Railway Age* remarks, "be the forerunners of more serious shortages when the season's construction programs on the highways and elsewhere as well as on the railways get in full swing." This railroad journal is far from being surprized at the appearance of a labor shortage just now, considering it "the logical result of the curtailment of immigration that has been in effect during the last two or three years":

For years the railways and many other industries recruited their extra gangs or temporary labor from newly arrived immigrants. With the reduction in the number of these men entering the country and the constant depletion of the ranks of those already here by their graduation into semi-skilled and skilled trades, it is inevitable that a scarcity in the supply of unskilled labor should develop sooner or later. The realization of this fact by those men who have concerned themselves with the future has stimulated the use of labor-saving equipment and has led in many instances to the utilization of this equipment where no immediate economy was in prospect.

Another development which has been stimulated by the approach of a scarcity of labor has been the increasing attention given to the extension of the working season and the growth of the amount of work done during the winter months, as a result of which not a few roads already have such a large part of their important work already completed that they are largely independent of any shortage that may develop this year. In spite of the marked improvements in the conservation of labor that have been made by many roads, there



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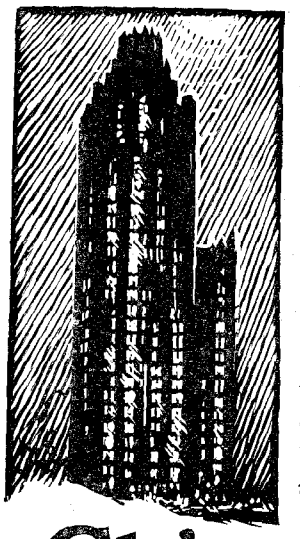

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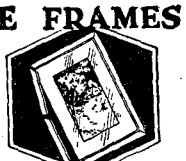

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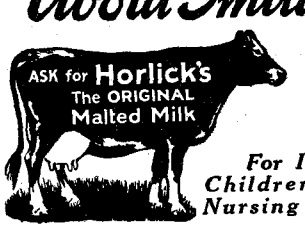

Safe Milk and Food
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

are other roads on which no such improvements have been made and which still endeavor to handle their work by sheer force of numbers during a season of short duration. It is on such roads that the effects of a shortage of labor, if it develops this year, will be most felt. Whether a shortage develops this year or not the threat of it will have a constructive effect by stimulating the more efficient use of the labor that is available. A labor shortage may after all be beneficial by reason of the results it produces.

STOCKS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN

AUTOMOBILES, furniture and phonographs at so much down and so much per month have a competitor in the stocks of corporations, especially of such corporations as serve the public in a direct and intimate way. Instalment buying, never so popular as at the present time, is "making possible the wide distribution of the stocks of corporations among employers and customers," reports Philip W. Haberman, Vice-President of the Commercial Investment Trust. He is quoted by *Information* (New York), a bulletin issued by Ivy L. Lee and Associates, as declaring that the new plan of instalment buying has effected something like a small economic revolution. Specifically, he says:

The three largest industrial corporations in the country—the United States Steel Corporation, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Standard Oil Company (N. J.)—have a total of 123,670 employees owning stock, a large part of which was purchased on instalments. The Pennsylvania Railroad added over 19,000 employee-stockholders to its already large list by encouraging them to buy stock through two organizations operating on the time payment plan. By this method, also, 11,000 employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company were able to join the number of stockholders in that company in 1925.

Instalment selling of stock is accomplishing a new economic revolution whereby the worker is becoming an investor and an owner in industry.

The customer-ownership policy of the National Electric Light Association has stimulated this development. Since 1914, about 10,500,000 shares of stock were sold direct to customers by the 226 companies represented, of which one-fifth was paid for in instalments. One of the fundamental principles of the policy has been stated by the Association as follows:

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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 16.—Aristide Briand is again requested by the President of France to form a new cabinet.

Following the breakdown of plans for a plebiscite to decide the sovereignty of Tacna-Arica, it is announced, Chile will resume the military occupation of the disputed territory.

June 17.—Modification of the Monroe Doctrine and the slogan "Latin America for the Latin Americans" are urged by Deputy Edouard Matte in an address before the Chilean Chamber of Deputies on the plebiscite question in the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

June 18.—Aristide Briand announces he is unable to form a ministry, and the French President calls on Edouard Herriot to assume the task.

A special committee of the Canadian Parliament urges stringent measures to curb smuggling on the Canadian border and to prevent clearance of ships carrying liquor from Canadian ports to the United States.

June 19.—A mass meeting of women, claiming to represent 2,000,000 women altogether, is held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against war.

Former Dowager Queen Olga of Greece dies at her home in Rome, in her seventy-sixth year.

June 20.—The proposal to confiscate the entire properties and estates of the former rulers of Germany is defeated by more than 5,000,000 votes.

Edouard Herriot fails to form a ministry, and President Doumergue again calls Aristide Briand to take up the task of forming another French Cabinet.

The commander-in-chief of the Druse armies which have been fighting French troops for nearly a year sends a message to the American people asking their sympathy and saying that their revolt is a result of French atrocities.

June 22.—The Pan-American Congress, meeting in Panama, adopts a resolution drafted by Señor Arias of Uruguay, recommending common action by the Pan-American States against any aggressor State.

DOMESTIC

June 17.—Fifteen people are killed and fifty injured when the Cincinnati Limited, bound for New York, runs into a standing Pittsburgh-Washington express at Gray Station, near Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

June 18.—The United States Government can do nothing more toward settling the Tacna-Arica dispute, believes President Coolidge, until the effect of recent developments in the arbitration and mediation negotiations can be determined, according to a dispatch from Washington.

June 19.—A large collection of income taxes for the quarter raises the prospective surplus in the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30 to more than $300,000,000, the largest surplus since 1924, when the year was closed with a margin of $505,000,000.

June 20.—The twenty-eighth world-wide Eucharistic Congress opens in Chicago with the installation of Cardinal Bonzano, Papal Legate, on the Papal throne in the Holy Name Cathedral. Two thousand bishops, abbots, priests, monks and nuns participate in the services.

June 21.—In his budget address, President Coolidge says "it would be unfortunate to raise hopes of further tax relief until we are sure that the state of our finances justifies it. There is no such surety to-day." The President points out that taxation has already been cut from $54.14 per capita to $27.28 per capita.

Interior Agriculture.—A seed company received from one man fifteen applications for free samples of their pea seeds, and when the sixteenth request arrived the manager decided it was time he did something.

"Dear Sir: I am sending you the seeds as requested; but what are you doing with so much? Are you planting your whole suburb with peas?"

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"No," it ran, "I am not planting them at all. My wife uses them for soup."—*Good Hardware.*

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A Deadhead.—Ruth came home from her first visit to Sunday-school eating a bar of chocolate.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the chocolate?" asked her mother.

"I bought it with the nickel you gave me," she said. "The minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

Proved Integrity.—"Yes, I can give you a job. You can gather the eggs for me if you are sure you won't steal any."

"Youse can trust me wid anything, lady. I wus manager of a bath-house for fifteen years an' never took a bath."—*Judge.*

The Treasure of the Humble.—"My wife gave me a two-tube set for my birthday."

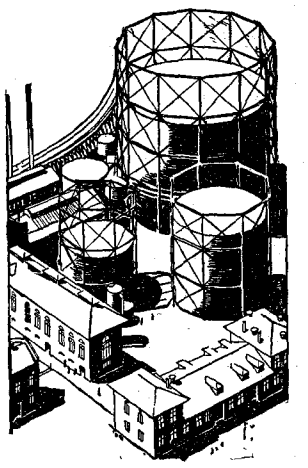
"Regenerative?"

"Naw. Shaving and tooth."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Teaching Willie Manners.—LITTLE WILLIE—"Pass me the butter."

MOTHER (reproachfully)—"If what, Willie?"

LITTLE WILLIE—"If you can reach it."—*Progressive Grocer.*



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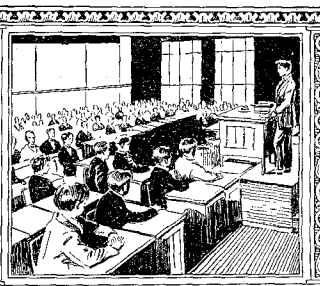
The School and College Directory



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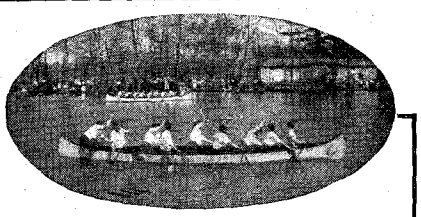

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Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation. It is necessary that inquirers give age and sex of the child, approximate cost of tuition, locality and size of school (or camp) and any other information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

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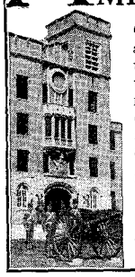
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

advertisement.—"L. P.," New York City.—The pronunciation *advertise'ment* was advocated by Walker in 1791 before he had thoroughly investigated the subject, for he revised his own opinion of this in a later edition, and indicated the stress upon the second syllable, the antepenultimate, as the correct pronunciation of the cultured people of his later day. The last edition of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary," published before his death, was issued in 1806.

How mistaken Walker was is proved by James Buchanan's "Standard of Pronunciation of the English Language," published in 1766, in which work the author indicates *adver'tisement* as the prevailing pronunciation of the educated people of Scotland. This was repeated also by Perry in a later dictionary, "The Royal Standard," published in 1775. Subsequently, Sheridan, who issued his dictionary in 1780, indicated this pronunciation as the preferred pronunciation of the cultured Irish people of his time. *Adver'tisement* is the pronunciation recorded down the centuries by Ash, 1775; Jones, 1798; Fulton and Knight, 1802; Walker, 1806; Jameson, 1820; Knowles, 1835; Smart, 1840; Reid, 1844; Noah Webster, 1845; Worcester, 1859, and all the modern dictionaries.

Furthermore, the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations of Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary decided in favor of this pronunciation by majority vote of 24 to 1, and it is the pronunciation found in the "Encyclopedic," the "Imperial," Stormonth, the "Century," Murray's "New English Dictionary," as well as the modern Webster.

diopter—"H. D. J.," Detroit, Mich.—With regard to the origin of this word, it was drawn from the Greek *dia,* meaning "through," and *opsomai,* "I shall see." The term came into the English language late in the 16th century, and was used by Blundevil in referring to an astrolabe—a definition of the *diopter* is, "the index arm of a graduated circle." As a surgical speculum, the *diopter* figures in Phillips's Dictionary of 1706. As a theodolite, it figures in Ridley's "Magnetic Bodies," issued in 1613.

As to who introduced the word into the language, this took place so many years ago that no record has ever been kept of it. The sense, "an instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projection," was recorded by Bartley in his "Translation of Topinards Anthropology," issued in 1878. As a unit of measurement for the lenses, it is found in Gould's "New Medical Dictionary," dated 1890.

editor.—"J. M. L.," New York City.—In regard to the first use of the word *editor,* in 1649 Bishop Joseph Hall (1574-1656) in his "Resolutions and Cases of Conscience," I. v. 33, published in 1650, made use of the term in the following words: "Otherwise some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first *editor.*" In this use the word *editor* is given the same meaning as the French word *éditeur,* the publisher of a book.

The first use of the term for one who prepares the literary work of another, or one of a number of persons associated in the production of a book, is credited to Addison's "Spectator," No. 470, page 1, published in 1712, "When a different reading gives us a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it." Pope made use of the word in his "Notes on Shakespeare," 1725, "This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the state *editors.*" In Rose's "Diaries," II, iii, published in 1803, there is a reference to, "The *editor* of 'True Briton,'" William Cobbett in his "Rural Rides," published in 1823, page 146, refers to one of them as, "This blunder-headed *editor* of 'Bell's Messenger.'"

The word *edition,* however, far antedates all these. In 1551 Recorde in his "Pathways of Knowledge" prefaces his production with an epistle to the king: "Desiring your grace not so muche to beholde the simplenes of the woorke, as to fauour the *edition* thereof." In this quotation, the meaning is synonymous with *publication.* The first use of the term to designate "an impression or issue in print of a book, pamphlet, etc.," is to be found in Robinson's "Translation of More's 'Utopia'": "I have now in this second *edition* taken about it such pains, etc." John Foxe in his "Acts and Monuments," issued in 1570, wrote: "In our former *edition* to be seen page 1277."

Notwithstanding all this, the earliest literary use of the verb which we have is of much later date—1791—and occurs in Enfield's "Translation of Brucker's 'History of Philosophy,' II 367": "Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited.*"

"M. L. G.," Nielsville, Minn.—The name *De Laval* has been Anglicized in pronunciation to *del''a-val'*—*e* as in *bell,* first *a* as in *final,* second *a* as in *pal.* The French pronunciation is *de-la''-val'*—*e* as in *over,* first *a* as in *artistic,* second *a* as in *art.*

The name *Chevrolet* is pronounced *shev''ro-le'*—first *e* as in *get, o* as in *obey,* second *e* as in *prey.*

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THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

Something in a Name.—It is said that a young lady by the name of Adaline Moore invented the postscript.—*Inkhorn.*

What They Wore Before They Were.—Fifty years ago the flappers, of which there were none, were garbed like this.—*Caption in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Awful Weather.—"What's worse than raining cats and dogs?"

"What?"

"Hailing taxi-cabs."—*Rammer Jammer.*

Why They Are So Savory.—LITTLE BOY (after learning about Lot's wife)—"Mummy, is all salt made of ladies?"—*Punch.*

The Yellow Label.—"Dat bane gude yoke on me," said the old Swede, as he spilled the egg on his vest.—*Pittsburgh First.*

No Agility.—"How's Smith in the high jump? Any good?"

"Naw, he can hardly clear his throat."—*Octopus.*

A Rich Complexion.—Lost—Cranberry colored woman's coat. Reward offered. H. U. Moser. Phone 7007 F22. 3321.—*Ad in a Michigan paper.*

Pugilistic Item.—"Elsie seems to think that that Polish nobleman is a knock-out."

"Yes, I'm afraid she's going to take the count."—*Tiger.*

Fraternizing with the Foe.—We are studying sin now in every way and is very enjoyable and interesting. You will get a different view of sin than you ever had before. Come.—*Sunday-school announcement in an Iowa paper.*

Injecting the Pep.—The most inspiring message from a head coach to his men is attributed to the football mentor of a North Carolina eleven just about to face Harvard. "I want you boys to remember," said he, "that every man on the Harvard team is a Republican."—*New York World.*

His Golden Rule.—TEACHER—"Remember the saying, 'It is better to give than to receive.'"

PUPIL—"My father says that is his maxim!"

TEACHER—"What is your father?"

PUPIL—"A pugilist!"—*Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.*

A Happy Family.—New York housing report says that five persons can live in a two-room kitchenette apartment without bad effect. Before subscribing to this we'd like to see it tried on a test five, composed of Senator Borah, Mussolini, General Butler, Pussyfoot Johnson, and John Barleycorn.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Traffic Epitaph.—

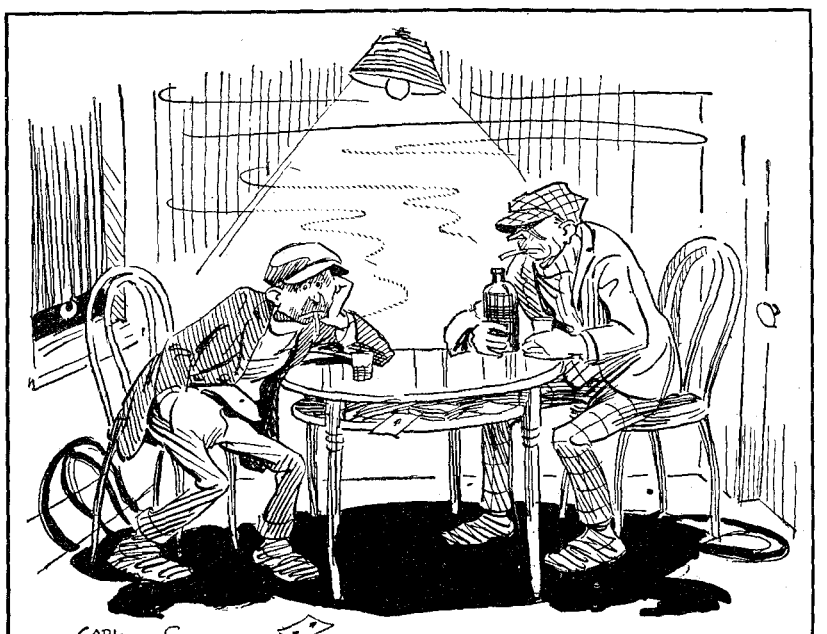
He made a swift and reckless turn—
His ashes now are in an urn.

—*Detroit Motor News.*

She Made Him Sneeze.—FIRST CANNIBAL—"The Chief has hay fever."

SECOND CANNIBAL—"Serves him right. We warned him not to eat that grass widow."—*Barnard Barnacle.*

On Parade.—"They say it takes three generations to make a gentleman." "The reason it takes so long, I suppose, is that most of us only work at it when we're in company."—*Yonkers Statesman.*



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FIRST BURGLAR: "What's the matter, Red ole pal? Tell a guy, woncher?"
SECOND BURGLAR: "Me wife locked me out last night."

The Face on the Ballroom Floor.—Many faces not seen in a dance hall in twenty-five years graced the waxed floor and enjoyed every minute of it but to-day are rubbing liniment to get back into shape.—*Massachusetts paper.*

A Hero's Symptoms.—LADY—"I think there is something so romantic about a night watchman."

WATCHMAN—"Yer right, ma'am, it settles in me pore ol' legs sometimes till I can't 'ardly walk."—*Picked Up.*

A Chills-and-Fever Job.—FOREMAN—"Now, Murphy, what about carrying some more bricks?"

MURPHY—"I ain't feeling well, guv'nor; I'm trembling all over."

"Well, then, get busy with the sieve."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

Here It Is Again.—A nervous passenger on the first day of the voyage asked the captain what would be the result if the steamer should strike an iceberg while it was plunging through the fog. "The iceberg would move right along, madam," the captain replied courteously, "just as if nothing had happened." And the old lady was greatly relieved.—*Tid-Bits.*

Barnyard Fashions.—WILL make you a tailor-made suit for a milk cow or work horse.—*Ad in a California paper.*

A Specter to the Good.—ASSISTANT—"The séance is going pretty good."

MEDIUM—"Yes, just a shade more and it'll be a success."—*Collier's.*

Stormy Crime Wave.—Kansas—Unsettled, with probably showers escaped with $450 and $2,000 in checks.—*Weather forecast in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Successful Operation.—"That Miss Uppish goes past me with her nose in the air." "Yes, I heard she had her face lifted."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Height of Meagerness.—Women who went in bathing used to dress like Mother Hubbard. Now they dress more like Mother Hubbard's cupboard.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Quite a Hardship.—"Let's see," said the chatty man, "your brother went abroad on a fellowship, didn't he?"

"No," was the reply, "it was a cattle ship."—*Boston Transcript.*

Crisp Curlycues.—1ST CAT—"He cleaned up a big fortune in crooked dough."

2D CAT—"He was a counterfeiter?"

1ST CAT—"No, a pretzel manufacturer.—*Outlaw.*

Johnnie on the Spot.—"I beg your pardon," said the charity solicitor, as she came into the store, "but would you care to help the Working Girls Home?"

"Certainly," said the unmarried clerk. "Where are they?"—*Progressive Grocer.*

Oscar's Careless Way.—Suspensions of automobile licenses announced from the office of the State Motor Vehicle Bureau at Montpelier are of Oscar N—, for an indefinite period because he has been charged with careless and negligent driving in running over his wife.—*Vermont paper.*

Promotion.—"Of course," said the bachelor girl, "I am lonely, but I am afraid marriage would be out of the frying-pan into the fire."

"It is more likely," answered Miss Cayenne, "to be out of the chafing-dish into the gas-stove."—*Washington Star.*

The Reward of Toil.—"Yes," said the tall man, "I have had many disappointments, but none stands out like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"Some terrible shock that fixt itself indelibly in your memory, I suppose."

"Exactly," said the tall man. "I had crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered it was a revival meeting."—*Boston Transcript.*

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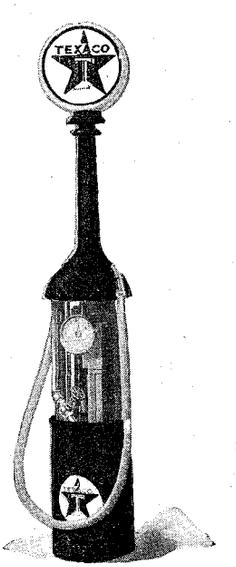

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